

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

PRICE 3 CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918—VOL. X, NO. 164

LAST EDITION

CONGRESS MAY YET ENACT A DRY LAW FOR UNITED STATES

Absolute Prohibition Is Seen to Be a Possibility as a Result of the Clarified Issue Raised by the Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It now appears to be taken for granted that the Randall amendment, as pending before the Agricultural Committee of the Senate, will be defeated, owing to the disapproval of the President and of the Food Administrator, Herbert C. Hoover. It is probable that the amendment will be stricken out from the food conservation bill by the committee. Although this committee has a large majority of prohibition members, it is considered useless to report favorably to the Senate a bill containing a provision which is not acceptable to the Administration. At the same time, it is a mistake to think that the defeat of the Randall amendment means the abandonment of the effort to have bone dry legislation enacted in this session of Congress. As a matter of fact, the fight is really just beginning, and the issue has been clarified by the statements made by the President and by the Food Administrator. This is the view of prohibition leaders in both Houses of Congress, who declared on Thursday that a tactical reverse on an important issue will only spur them to new efforts.

The weakness of the Randall amendment was patent from the beginning, and admitted by its author. This weakness was not inherent, but arose from the fact that the amendment was felt by many to be much more important than the prohibition bill to which it was attached, and sought to bring about a radical departure in national policy by means of a rider attached to a comparatively unimportant bill. Further than this, the impression was given that pressure was being brought to bear on the President, and that his hands were being forced in the matter. This impression caused many friends of prohibition to waver in their support and the President in his letter to Senator Sheppard called attention to this alleged attempt to coerce the Executive.

The attitude of Food Administrator Hoover is now perfectly clear. He is on record as personally opposed to the use of any foodstuffs for beverages of any kind, soft or alcoholic. At the same time, he shrinks from the responsibility of being party to any decision which he feels might result in what he calls "an orgy of drunkenness" should the country be put on a whiskey basis, and upon Congress to do by legislation, if deemed desirable, what is sought to be done by the Randall amendment. It was pointed out on Thursday that a Congress which has repeatedly gone on record in favor of war prohibition would assume all responsibility for whatever results might ensue from putting a stop to the manufacture of beer, and that there was in reality no good ground for the apprehension voiced by Mr. Hoover.

The way is clear for legislation which will not have the appearance of coercing the President or of shouldering any responsibility on the Food Administrator. There is pending in the Senate a prohibition amendment to the Agricultural Appropriations Bill. The author of this amendment, Senator Wesley Jones of Washington, declared that this amendment would give an opportunity to the Senate and the House to voice their true sentiments on the question. What the result would be he refused to predict, but declared that as long as the merits of whiskey or beer as a basis of consumption the matter could be very easily settled by Congress by enacting legislation preventing the sale of whiskey and the manufacture of beer. This, said Senator Jones, is the logical answer to the arguments adduced against the Randall amendment.

It will be noticed that in his letter to Senator Sheppard the President declared that he had already gone almost to the limit of his authority in the matter. Prohibition leaders in Congress are not all in agreement with this assertion. It is maintained that it was Congress, and not the Executive, that caused the closing of the distilleries. Congress would have gone further and closed the breweries as well, had it not been for the opposition of the President at the time the Food Act was before Congress. It is true that the President has, by proclamation, reduced the amount of alcohol in beer and the amount of grain that may be consumed, but it is maintained that he has full and ample powers under the provisions of the Food Act to take any steps he may deem advisable, even to the total suspension of the brewing industry in the United States.

Prohibition Demand to Be Presented

CHICAGO, Ill.—A demand that the government commander all whiskeys and prohibit the manufacture of all beers and wines will be presented to the present Congress, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, has announced.

PORTS OF CUSTOMS ENTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Bar Harbor, Me., and Oswego, N. Y., would be made ports of customs entry by bills just approved by the House Ways and Means Committee.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

General von Below and General von Boehm seem to have fought their armies to a standstill, and the latest phase of the great battle means, so far, an enormous increase to the German line. Unless this can be rapidly remedied, it will be not only a drain on the man-power of the High Command, but also a source of perpetual danger to it.

As the German line now lies along the western front of the new salient it has two hinges, one on the Oise by Noyon, where it bends sharply to the west, the other on the Marne at Chateau Thierry where it bends sharply to the east. Any improvement, therefore, in the Allied position at either of these points must add seriously to the embarrassment of the enemy. It was to strengthen his position at Chateau Thierry, and so to make the German position more unsatisfactory, that General Foch delivered a sharp local attack yesterday, with the French and United States troops, along the high ground by Torcy. This attack was entirely successful. The objectives were rapidly gained, and some 260 prisoners were taken. What, therefore, it is plain is happening in the Soissons sector is precisely what happened in the Ypres sector after the German drive there. As soon as that drive was spent the French and British began recapturing their lines, and by a series of local attacks, strengthened them by the occupation of a number of strong positions from which the Germans were ejected.

Now it is certain that the Germans can't go on pouring out man-power without gaining any vital advantages, especially as every day the United States troops at the front are being

(Continued on page four, column one)

IRISH STATEMENT IN BRITAIN PLANNED

Chief Secretary for Ireland to Make Explanation as Soon as Possible, Even if Nationalists Are Absent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—The Christian Science Monitor's European Bureau learns on good authority that a ministerial statement in the House of Commons from the Chief Secretary for Ireland will be forthcoming as soon as possible, and will be made whether the Irish Nationalist members are present or not, although the government would prefer their attendance.

Meanwhile the drafting of the Home Rule Bill is understood to be making good progress, while it is safe to say that voluntary recruiting in Ireland will be placed in civilian hands, as it was in Great Britain. The War Office, it is understood, will be represented by Colonel Maclean, a former Presbyterian minister, who, having conducted a successful recruiting campaign in Cardiff, was placed in charge of the voluntary recruiting in South Wales.

As to the promise of land to Irish soldiers it is, of course, no innovation, having been a feature attendant on many wars in the past, and figuring also in the demobilization scheme formulated in Great Britain. Moreover, Mr. Arthur Samuel, the Irish Attorney-General, had already foreshadowed some form of land settlement by way of compensation for Irish recruits, but the definite promise of land in Viscount French's latest proclamation is, nevertheless, particularly noteworthy as marking the first

(Continued on page two, column two)

SLAV IDEALS IN WAR ARE DEFINED

Prof. T. G. Masaryk, Leader of the Bohemian Independence Movement, Defends Cause of the Smaller European Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Slav ideal in the world war was defined here, eloquently, by Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, leader in the movement for Bohemia's independence. In concluding his address at the University of Chicago, the famous spokesman of the small Slav nationalities said:

"Humanity, sympathy, love one toward another, this is the problem. In a word, what is the aim of this grand, horrible struggle, the great test to be solved by all nations and mankind? It is the final struggle of two ideals—either Jesus or Caesar. This ideal is our Slav ideal, and we hope it will be the ideal of all the other nations. I even hope it will be the ideal of the Germans, with whom we now fight with all effort."

"Pan-Germanism," said Professor Masaryk, "is a sort of religious theology. It goes back to the Holy Roman Empire. This German imperialism is the idea—I wouldn't say obsession—that mankind needs one ruler who is entitled, and only he, to organize Europe and mankind. A nation of rulers and the rest nations of slaves. This imperialism is the danger of Europe."

"It isn't only by geography that Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey are united. No, it is the idea that unites them. This idea of divine grace—that is what they are united for."

"The Allies proclaim they are fighting autocracy. What is meant is in fact that democracy is fighting autocracy. On one side is medieval theocratic autocracy, on the other democracy."

Turning to the problem in Austria, Professor Masaryk said that "if the Bohemians can stand, the Poles will stand, and the South Slavs, and the Slovenes. The Prussians know that, and so we are forming a union against Austria-Hungary."

"Don't expect," he warned, "if you ever did, that Austria-Hungary will be against Germany. It can't be against Germany. It is the same imperial issue which unites Prussia and Austria. There have been ambitions, because Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns to be emperors. But they are united."

"The very American idea is to recognize every nationality which is struggling for liberty and freedom," he observed.

Professor Masaryk then spoke of the 30,000 to 60,000 people of the oppressed races who had been hanged in Austria in a vain attempt to stay the march of freedom. "I have always been amazed," he commented, "how little attention had been paid to that fact. Now you can understand how we are against the dynasty." After making it clear that the situation amounted simply to the minority attempting to exploit the majority, he said, "You and mankind will have to choose between a degraded dynasty and seven oppressed nations."

"The aim of this war, and it is the Slav aim, must be the organization of a new Europe—of mankind. The Pan-German claims only the organization of the Old World. The Allies proclaim rightly the world must be organized, and it is organized. This world-war, with all the nations fighting shows it is already organized. It must be by our victory organized forever. We Slavs, though known as peaceful people, are now advocating war to the end."

EMPLOYEES TO GET INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Announcement was made today by the American Woolen Company that beginning Monday, June 17, all of its employees would be granted an increase of 10 per cent in their wages.

LOUISIANA DRYS SEE POSSIBLE VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Southern Bureau

BATON ROUGE, La.—An effort is being made by the prohibitionists in the Legislature to convince the anti that it is futile to fight ratification of the federal amendment further, in an effort to avoid the necessity of the extra session in August by disposing of the resolution before this session ends. Both sides are anxious to escape returning to Baton Rouge if it is possible to do so. The possibility that some wets in the Senate may be brought over to the dry side before the session ends is being discussed.

JURORS HEAR I. W. W. MUTINY PLEDGE

Oath Purports to Bind Signers to Desert If Drafted—Was Drawn by Former Harvard University Undergraduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—An I. W. W. pledge against taking up arms, and binding the signers to desert or mutiny if called for any war service, was read to the jurors by Claude W. Porter, assistant prosecutor, and furnished the feature of Thursday in the government's prosecution of 110 I. W. W. defendants in the Federal Circuit Court.

The pledge purported to be that of the Socialist Propaganda League of Chattanooga, Tenn. It was shown to be the work of Raymond S. Fanning, a young radical among the 110 defendants and when taken with a mass of other correspondence from his hand, which was read to the jurors, it showed the Chattanooga Socialist Propaganda League to be composed of the newly initiated I. W. W. local of that city. Fanning signed it as secretary, and W. R. Hippe as chairman, and on a line below was written, "Ten (10) other members in good standing."

The pledge was seized by the government agents in Fanning's rooms, 13 DeWolfe Street, Cambridge, Mass., where the latter was a Harvard undergraduate. Fanning, the year before, had been a sophomore at the University of Chattanooga. While himself under draft age, his letters showed he had been the starter of the Chattanooga I. W. W. local, which, while getting launched, had to be kept under cover, both as an organization, and as to individuals. Fanning's own correspondence showed him to be particularly active in urging opposition to the government draft.

Following is the Chattanooga anti-war service pledge:

"We, the members of the Socialist Propaganda League, Branch of Chattanooga, in regular session of Sunday, Feb. 25, 1917, being class conscious members of the working class, and having no interest in any war between this country or any other, knowing, moreover, that such a war could only act to the injury of the workers and to the detriment of the cause of their emancipation, do hereby, collectively and as individuals, pledge ourselves to ourselves and to each other, that in the event of war between this country and any other, we will refuse absolutely to render military service of any description."

"We do pledge ourselves further, that in case we are forced by the state to take up arms, we will desert, mutiny, or in any other available way defeat the purpose of the force used against us, and we will do our best to persuade others to the same acts. (Signed) W. R. HIPPE, chairman; 'RAYMOND S. FANNING, secretary. 'Ten (10) members in good standing."

Fanning's letters showed he was in constant communication with W. D. Haywood at the Chicago national I. W. W. office, and with W. T. Neff, Philadelphia.

Assistant Prosecutor Porter read into the record a mass of correspondence, letters and telegrams of individual I. W. W. members, instructions from and reports to Haywood at Chicago headquarters, I. W. W. bulletins, and other literature, skipping all but important paragraphs in many of these government exhibits in order to progress with the case. It is expected that the government will conclude the introduction of its evidence and finish building up its case in two or three weeks.

A circular sent out by Secretary-Treasurer Charles Jacobson of Metal Mine Workers, I. W. W., Union No. 490 of the Minnesota "range," showed a general strike was to be called to try to free hundreds of the I. W. W. of the iron-mining region who had been jailed for refusing to register under the draft. This circular came nine days later than a letter written June 9, 1917, by Jacobson to the magazine Solidarity, in Chicago, stating: "Registration day in the Mesaba Range was a dismal failure. In the Virginia mines there were supposed to be between 4000 and 5000 men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, but only 1800 registered."

Francis P. Sullivan of Humboldt, Ariz., one time school teacher, who had become a leader in I. W. W. ranks in Arizona in 1917, and is now under indictment but not apprehended, advised Arizona I. W. W. members to insinuate themselves into the newly formed state home guards, with the idea of controlling the guard, and dominating local affairs in case of labor strikes, while the regular United States forces would be abroad.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood
Feng Kuo-chang
Who is serving out the unexpired term of Yuan Shih-kai as President of China

CONTROL OF THE PLATINUM SUPPLY

Representative Rainey Charges That It Is Managed in United States by German Firm

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charges that German interests controlled the platinum industry of the United States, that the attempts of the War Industries Board to conserve platinum had been inefficient, and that members of the jeweler's vigilance committee were "unpatriotic profiteers" were made by Representative Rainey of Illinois in an address in the House today advocating the insertion of a prohibition tax on platinum jewelry manufacture in the new revenue.

Efforts of jewelers through vigilance committees to conserve platinum had "failed miserably," he asserted. Dealers in platinum had made large sums of money, he said, and many while pretending to discourage the use of the metal had compelled its use by discouraging substitutes. The German platinum firm W. V. Heraeus of Hanau, through its branch office in the United States, in charge of Charles Engelhard, controls four firms which control 80 per cent of the platinum supplies of the United States—the Baker Company of Newark, the American Platinum Works, the Irvington Smelting and Refining Company and the firm doing business under the name of Charles Engelhard.

It would require millions of dollars to swing the business of these four firms, asserted Mr. Rainey, and yet the commercial agencies of the country are unable to obtain from Charles Engelhard a satisfactory statement as to his business or as to the source of the large sums of money he must have in order to control the platinum business of the United States.

Mr. Rainey said the facts to which he called attention could not be controverted and were sufficient to create the strong suspicion that the platinum industry of the United States may have been controlled during the year that we have been engaged in war by Germany.

Mr. Rainey criticized the inefficient attempts of the War Industries Board to conserve platinum and declared that unless efficient commanding orders were made immediately the matter of platinum conservation should be taken out of the hands of the board and turned over to some other governmental agency.

MAY LAUNCHINGS BROKE ALL RECORDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ship launchings in May, like deliveries, set a new record. Seventy-one hulls, totaling 344,450 deadweight tons, were put into the water. Thirty-nine of them were steel, with a capacity of 228,750 tons, and 32 wood, of 115,700 tons. The May launchings exceeded April by 26 ships and January by 55 ships. They also exceeded the highest monthly average of the United Kingdom, made in 1913, with a record of 102,931 tons. They lacked only 57,886 tons of equaling the American launchings for the entire year of 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding.

MYSTIC SHRINE ACTS AGAINST LIQUORS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Recommendations requesting the elimination of all intoxicating liquors from buildings where ceremonial sessions are held by subordinate lodges were adopted by the imperial council of the Mystic Shrine in annual session here.

VITAL ISSUES AT STAKE IN COMING CHINESE ELECTION

Choice of Parliament and a President to Be Made With the Nation Facing What May Be Hostile Japanese Attitude

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PEKING, China.—Interest in China, for the moment, is centered in the election of a new Parliament and the choice of a new President. It will be recalled that more than a year ago, because of political differences over the question of the entrance of China into the war, differences due more to internal jealousies between political parties than to divisions over the war itself, the members of the Parliament then sitting went home in more or less disorder. War was later decreed by the Cabinet, and the Parliament about to be elected will be the first assembled since China became technically a belligerent. The campaign in all the 23 provinces, except two in the southeast which have remained rebellious to the government, has been in progress for some time.

The campaign is being conducted upon broad lines. The members of Parliament are being chosen on the basis of their fitness to deal with national issues. The masses, to most of whom a democracy is yet a form of government with which they are unfamiliar, are being led to forget, for a time at least, their local issues, and are thinking of themselves as a part of a nation. So they are choosing their members of Parliament in a mental attitude quite advanced from the condition of petty partisan strife that controlled the election of the former lawmaking body.

Under the constitution this Parliament must elect a President, whose term is to begin on Oct. 10. Yuan Shih-kai was elected for the term beginning Oct. 10, 1913, and continuing until Oct. 10, 1918, under the constitution. President Feng is serving out the unexpired term of Yuan Shih-kai, having been advanced from the vice-presidency.

The important issues in China for the present concern her external relations, rather than internal affairs. That is why the present campaign is being conducted on national lines. The principal external issue is intimately connected with Japan and the question whether China is to be permitted to carve out her own destiny as a democracy, or is to be subjected to exploitation by Japan. The Kiaochow incident, and developments from it, easily occupy first place in the campaign. Then the war and what part China is to play, German encroachments in Siberia and Mongolia, the Lansing-Ishih agreement, and some other problems are being considered. But Kiaochow is first.

Quite recently Japan gave assurance to the Entente of her devotion to the allied cause. A fundamental of the allied cause is to be a guarantee to every nation, both strong and weak, that it may pursue its national organization and progress free and untrammelled, with no encroachments upon its territory by its neighbors. Japan has subscribed herself as being devoted to this doctrine.

Kiaochow, on the promontory of Shantung Province, is Chinese territory. It was leased by the government of China to Germany. At the opening of the war Japan attacked the Germans there and captured the concession. China laid claim to the territory, but Japan held possession as a belligerent. China could do nothing more than protest. Later, when China entered the war, she by the same token became the ally of Japan. Still Japan held Kiaochow, in spite of the fact that by China's entrance into the war all title to Kiaochow had returned to China, the terms of the lease to Germany being abrogated automatically by the declaration of war.

A still more emphatic incident, however, than the Kiaochow case, has appeared more recently. Instead of yielding to her ally territory which manifestly belongs to that ally, Japan has organized it civilly and set up Japanese courts.

Through Kiaochow, and far to the west into Shantung Province, extends a railway which was built by China and Germany. The right of way of this road outside Kiaochow is, by no stretch of imagination, any part of the territory included in the German concession captured by Japan. Yet The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Japan has appropriated 250 miles of this railroad in Shantung Province and is operating it. Furthermore, Japan has undertaken civil organization along this line, and has hung out shingles inviting Chinese litigants to come to Japanese courts for the trial of their cases. Japanese troops have been placed for some time along the line of this railway, ostensibly for policing purposes. The people of Shantung Province some time ago organized and sent a delegation to Peking, where protests were lodged with the United States Minister, and the action of Japan is now the subject of negotiations between the Japanese and United States Governments.

The people of China are unable to harmonize the reassurance of Japan of adherence to the allied cause, including the fundamental of sacred-

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ness of national territory, with this action in China.

The question forms a vital part of the campaign now in progress, and the attitude of the United States in this case will show to China just how far Japan is to be permitted to act under the terms of the Lansing-Ishii agreement in her rôle of guardian of China. It is a question to be determined whether Japan is to protect China by guaranteeing China's integrity, or whether Japan is to protect China by swallowing it.

This much for the principal issue in the Chinese parliamentary campaign. Parliament consists of 750 members, divided into two houses. Members of the lower body are chosen under the election law promulgated in 1913, by popular vote in the provinces. The upper body consists of 10 members from each province, including Tibet, Mongolia, and some others. The provincial legislatures may choose no more than 5 of these from their own membership. The other 5 must be chosen from the residents of the Province at large. This Parliament is due to sit or assemble in August. Immediately after organization it will proceed to elect a President.

The leading men who will be considered for the presidency are Feng, the present incumbent; Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier; Su Shih Chang, who was Yuan Shih-kai's Prime Minister, and Lu Yung Ting, a southern general.

President Feng took up his office and went to Peking after the Cabinet declared war against Germany. At the time there was a strong feeling between the northern and southern provinces. President Feng was then in favor of a peaceful and conciliatory policy, while Tuan favored force and harsh measures. Later, President Feng was won over to the Tuan policy. The people throughout the provinces have wearied of continual fighting, and through the influence of the National Chamber of Commerce the tendency now is toward reconciliation. It is the observation too that the directing of attention away from purely local and internal affairs to the larger and more important matters of external relations will help to unify the people.

Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, who is mentioned as a candidate for the presidency, just a year ago commanded the forces which routed ingloriously the renegade Chang when he took Peking with his motley force and sought to restore the young Emperor.

Su Shih Chang was Grand Councillor and Prime Minister of Yuan Shih-kai. He is a leader of the official classes and a veteran statesman.

Gen. Lu Yung Ting is a man of large influence in the south, because he commands a large body of troops and is held in high regard by them.

GERMAN ATTACK ON TURKISH AMBITIONS

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Turkish ambitions in the Black Sea littoral and in the Caucasus are attacked by the Kreuz Zeitung, the Pan-German newspaper of Berlin, which points out that a union of Crimea with Turkey is quite impossible because it would injure the vital interests of Ukraine. The province of Taurida, of which Crimea is a part, belongs nationally and geographically to Ukraine, which also claims Sebastopol, it is said.

"Turkey's idea seems to be to gain a dominating position in the Black Sea, making the Pan-Turkish idea paramount there," says the Kreuz Zeitung, "and to make the Caucasus a strong rampart between Turkey and Russia. Hence, German policy is confronted with difficult tasks. A certain antagonism already exists. When Germany entered the war, she in no wise recognized Turkish aspirations in Persia. She guaranteed Turkey's present frontiers, and will continue to fight for them."

"Germany is, therefore, entitled to oppose Turkish desires in the north-east and east, which go far beyond any possibilities contemplated at the beginning of the war. The war must not leave antagonisms between Germany and Russia. The supreme war aim must be that the new coalition which will be formed shall not be anti-German."

RUSSIA READY TO GIVE UP BLACK SEA FLEET

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Mr. Tchitcherine, the Russian Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a wireless dispatch to Ambassador Joffe in Berlin, according to a dispatch received by the Havas Agency from Moscow, announcing that the Bolshevik Government is ready to surrender the Russian Black Sea fleet to Germany on condition that the warships be restored to Russia after peace has been declared and the Germans refrain from using the vessels.

The conditions also stipulate that the German invasion of Russia shall come to an end.

BOLSHEVIST TROOPS CROSS ONON RIVER

HARBIN, Manchuria (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press.)—General Semenov, leader of the anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, reports that Bolshevist troops crossed the Onon River, in Transbaikalia, and strongly pressed a number of attacks which were checked. An Austro-German force composed of cavalry brigade and four companies of infantry, is threatening General Semenov's communications.

NEW WILSON BRIDGE

PARIS, France (Friday)—Senator Herriot, Mayor of Lyons, and the City Council have given the name of President Wilson to a new bridge over the River Rhone which will be opened on July 14. The bridge has been built since the beginning of the war. The Wilson Bridge parallels a bridge which for a century has borne the name of Lafayette Bridge.



Tuan Chi-jui

Premier of China who is one of the candidates for the Presidency

IRISH STATEMENT IN BRITAIN PLANNED

(Continued from page one)

official pronouncement of the kind to be made by the British Government.

Viscount Bryce on Ireland

Noted Statesman Favors Home Rule and Irish Support of War

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador at Washington, in a statement today in reply to the appeal of Mrs. Max Green, daughter of Mr. John E. Redmond, on May 24, indorses her appeal for unity between England and Ireland.

Viscount Bryce says in part: "Up to 1886 there was marked opposition between the majority of Irishmen and the majority of Englishmen, because both great English parties had failed to understand the grounds on which the claims of Home Rule were based. Since 1886 sentiment and sympathy for Ireland have been strong in the Liberal Party, and today this feeling is no longer confined to the Liberal Party."

"There is now among the bulk of Englishmen of all parties a wish, as far as possible, to meet and satisfy the Irish desire for a large measure of self-government. It is not too much to say that the question of Home Rule is now a question not between England and Ireland, but one between two sections of the Irish."

"This ought to be better known in other countries, as well as more fully realized in Ireland. There need be no fear of a return to the unfortunate conditions of 50 years ago, when mistrust and suspicion were estranging the two peoples. These conditions have passed away forever."

"It is nevertheless true that what appears unwillingness in Ireland to help in the fight against Germany has caused some irritation in England. Just as the attempt to force compulsory military service on Ireland has weakened suspicion there. To the Irish Nationalists it has seemed to be the exercise of arbitrary authority of one nation over another."

"Many Englishmen do not understand this attitude because they do not realize that centuries of conflict have made the Irish people sensitively jealous of their own nationality, and the Irish mind has been so turned upon itself, so much occupied with Ireland's grievances and claims that it has not grasped the real meaning of this war. Englishmen are accordingly disappointed that Ireland does not show a stronger desire to join in the conflict against German aggression."

"What is most wanted today is that the people of both countries should understand each other more completely. A true understanding of another's character and ideas is the basis of friendship among nations as among men. Today the two peoples are nearer to a just comprehension and genuine friendship than seemed possible years ago."

"There need be no fear in Ireland that the English democracy, bewildered though they be by the reckless violence and wild language of the Sinn Féiners, have any intention of going back on the Home Rule policy which Parliament has solemnly sanctioned. The British people desire with all their hearts to see prosperity and contentment in Ireland under a Home Rule Parliament, and they hope that, when Ireland sees this she will of her own accord join in vindicating against Germany these very principles of liberty and nationality upon which she finds her own claims."

"This is not a war which England has undertaken for her own benefit. It is a war for right and humanity, and victory will be won for Ireland as well as for the rest of Europe."

"Englishmen who have been pressing the claims of Ireland for 30 years have no doubt of what is needed now. Parliament ought to bring into opera-

tion a large and effective Home Rule scheme, and this must be done without delay."

"Ireland, on her part, ought to make it plain to the world that the Irish people stand in line with Britain, America, Italy and France, which peoples are giving all that is dearest to them in their determination to save the world from the menace of German ruthlessness and tyranny. If Ireland loves liberty and justice, how can she fail to feel with them and to wish that her sons should fight beside them in such a cause?"

Anti-Conscription Statement

DUBLIN, Ireland—A warning to Ireland that Lord French's recruiting proclamation does not mean the withdrawal of conscription was made in a statement issued last night by the anti-conscription conference after a four-hour session at Mansion House. The Lord Mayor of Dublin presided at the meeting, and John Dillon, Joseph Devlin and other Nationalist leaders, as well as representatives of labor and the Sinn Féin, were present.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in a statement issued, said that the United States when the attempt to conscript Ireland is renewed. The statement says in part:

"The conference takes note of the latest proclamation from Field Marshal French. In view, however, of its terms we warn our countrymen against false confidence that conscription is at an end. In the future, as hitherto, Irishmen must trust above all else their own unbroken unity and unshakable purpose for safety against a renewal of the danger of conscription which the proclamation has only provisionally postponed."

U-BOATS CANNOT MENACE BRITAIN

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—Major David Davies asked whether the government was prepared to enter into contractual relations with the 18 allied states engaging to submit all questions of dispute which might, in future, arise between people of this country and peoples of allied countries to an arbitration court for final settlement.

Lord Robert Cecil replied he was much obliged to the honorable and gallant member for his proposal which would be carefully considered. He was afraid he could not say more at the present time.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—John R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Food, told the House of Commons today that no efforts of the German submarines, however severe, could menace the British population of Great Britain. He said that 457,000 tons of bacon and ham had been recently imported from America.

Mr. Clynes said 100,000 additional acres of potatoes had been planted in Great Britain, while 120,000 acres had been planted in Ireland. "The margarine manufacture," he added, "has increased fourfold since the war began, and the country is now independent of margarine imports."

QUESTION OF GIVING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—To encourage thrift and economy and to place as little burden as possible upon labor, transportation and other resources of the country in war time, the Council of National Defense today urged the public to plan Christmas presents buying on a minimum basis.

The council, discouraging Christmas number of inquiries from merchants and manufacturers who are desirous of ascertaining how much stock they should lay in for the Christmas season. The government's attitude was asked and the announcement today by the council, discouraged Christmas giving which involves the buying of presents, is the government's answer.

LONE U-BOAT SAID TO BE MAKING RAID

British Authority Thinks Primal Objective Is American Transports—Drawing of Navy From Europe Secondary

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Discussing the submarine cruiser activities off the American coast with American press representatives this afternoon, a naval authority expressed the opinion that the probability was that only one submarine was operating and that she was of the latest type, with 25.9 guns and of about 2000 tons.

There could be no doubt that her primal objective was the American troop transports, and that an attempt to disperse the allied naval forces was the second objective.

It was thought unlikely that the U-cruiser could be operating from a secret base, as the range of this type of vessel was 5000 to 10,000 miles.

That the present activities in the Western Atlantic marked the inauguration of a continuous campaign was also the opinion expressed. That Germany was doing this without any previous blockade warning, was also a factor not lost sight of.

Regarding the anti-submarine campaign and allied tonnage losses in May The Christian Science Monitor representative gathered that, if the figures are not so favorable, it will be for the good and sufficient reason of the unusual strain which the rush of American troops to Europe has placed upon the allied navies. It is only natural to assume, of course, that the convoy facilities transferred from merchant shipping to protect transports must have a corresponding effect upon merchant tonnage losses.

U-Boat Raid Considered

Significance of Attack Emphasized by Naval Critic

LONDON, England (Friday)—(By the Associated Press)—The manner in which the American nation received the latest exhibition of German submarine frightfulness represents another defeat for Germany, said Archibald S. Hurd, who is well known as a writer on naval subjects. He characterized as absurd the notion that the Germans can carry out air raids on American towns from submarines.

"This side of the Atlantic," the statement says, "has heard of the attitude of the American people toward the submarine raid and has accepted it as further evidence of their sanity and the correct appreciation they have formed of the strategic necessities which the war imposes upon them. That represents another defeat for the Germans."

"They had calculated upon weakening the hands of the executive departments and particularly the departments directly concerned with the navy and army. In that respect the raid failed."

"What the Germans really have done by the exhibition of frightfulness off American shores is to bring the entire American continent definitely within the war area. That is a great achievement, the penalty of which the enemy will suffer in due course. He will obtain little temporary compensation because he cannot, owing to the difficulties involved, make an even limited blockade of the American coast."

"Of course, the suggestion that airplanes operating from submarines can bomb American cities is an absurdity. A bombing airplane is not a weapon to be carried in a submersible over 3000 miles. Even if the difficulty of stowing could be overcome, how would the airplane return to its base, even if it were not shot down while over America?"

"It cannot be repeated too often that America is defended against the enemy most effectively on this side of the Atlantic. The German Army, the German fleet and the German submarines can one and all be fought most effectively in Europe."

"In view of the latest development in German policy, Americans can look back with satisfaction on their correct strategic view of over a year ago, which they promptly translated into acts. Their decision to send warships to Europe represented a great avowal of faith in a permanent strategic principle. Moreover, by placing these vessels under the British admirals, unity of command was achieved, and unity of command is more important on the sea than on the land, because naval warfare is more technical and swifter in its manifestations than land warfare."

"Unity of command is maintained in the North Sea where the Grand Fleet is supported by some of the finest American warships, and offers daily its challenge to the enemy. It is also preserved in combat against the submarine."

"When the history of the war comes to be written tribute will be paid by the Englishmen, as well as by the others, to the fine appreciation by Americans of the only sound principle upon which the United States could effectively cooperate in overcoming the enemy, and particularly in defeating piracy. That principle of unity of command about must be preserved and developed. That is the moral of the recent American coast since effective defense must be offered on this side of the Atlantic."

"Unfortunately, unity of command is not yet fully attained in the Mediterranean. It is probable that the submarines operating off the American coast sailed from a German North Sea port. On the other hand, there is no reason why they should not issue from the Mediterranean."

Mr. Hurd proceeded to comment on the fact that five navies were working in the Mediterranean waters without counting the Greek and Brazilian, which also is coming. But while the British Admiral is responsible for anti-submarine operations, unity of command only has been achieved "to a certain extent," the question of naval control in the Mediterranean, he added, must become one of great interest to the American people.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Hurd concluded, has admitted that 20 per cent of the tonnage losses are suffered in the Mediterranean. That is a very high proportion and suggests, Mr. Hurd holds, that measures now being taken to suppress piracy still leave something to be desired.

SHIPPING LOSSES MUCH DIMINISHED

Naval Committee Chairman Says Also 60 Per Cent of German U-Boats Have Been Destroyed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Swanson, acting chairman of the Naval Committee, after a conference with navy officials today, declared that the allied and United States naval forces had destroyed 60 per cent of all German submarines constructed and that they had cut shipping losses in half.

The German submarines recently operating off the Atlantic coast, Senator Swanson said, were believed to have been driven from the coast and also from the main American shipping routes.

None of the United States warcraft stationed abroad, he added, had been or would be withdrawn to this side because of the German raid.

Navy Warning Was Issued

Secretary Tells of Radio Message That Was Flashed Broadcast

WASHINGTON, D. C.—F. D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, disclosed late yesterday that a radio message was sent broadcast by the navy more than a week ago, informing all shipping and shore stations that enemy submarines might appear at any point along the Atlantic Coast.

At that time the news that the enemy had attacked schooners off the Virginia Capes had not reached the department and Mr. Roosevelt declined to discuss how the navy received the information upon which the warning was based.

Steamers and all craft in port received the message. Slow moving sailing vessels without wireless, however, had to take their chances, in ignorance, until they made port.

The fact that naval radio stations several times recently have picked up unintelligible radio impulses, believed now to have come from the raiders themselves, was also revealed. They were too indistinct to be read. In view of later developments it appears likely that the enemy craft heard the warning of their presence sent out.

British Freighter Is Sunk

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Captain Owen and the crew of the Harpathian, a British freighter of 2800 net tons, torpedoed and sunk off the Virginia Capes early on June 5, were landed here last night by the steamer Palmer.

They were rescued at sea after drifting for 26 hours in small boats. Captain Owen said his ship sank quickly and that he and the crew barely had time to launch the lifeboats. He was certain that it was a torpedo and not a mine that struck the vessel. Custom officials who took charge of the crew would not permit the captain to discuss the sinking further.

The sinking of the Harpathian has brought the number of vessels sunk by the German raiders to 14—six steamers and eight schooners.

SHIP STRIKES MINE OFF ENGLISH COAST

LONDON, England (Friday)—Announcement was made today that members of the British delegation to the Anglo-German war prisoners' conference at The Hague were not, as reported yesterday, on board the hospital ship Konigen Regentes when that vessel struck a mine and sank in the North Sea. Instead, they were aboard the hospital ship Sindoro, which rescued the survivors of the Konigen Regentes.

Among the hospital ship's company rescued by the Sindoro were 19 returning German civilian prisoners.

LICHNOWSKY IN SWITZERLAND

ZURICH, Switzerland (Friday)—Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London when the war opened, the publication of whose memorandum tending to show Austro-German responsibility for the conflict had caused him to be threatened with prosecution, has arrived in Switzerland. As he has a passport it is assumed that his presence in Swiss territory is with the consent of the German Government.

AERIAL POSTAL LINES

PARIS, France (Friday)—(Havas Agency)—Aerial postal lines from Paris to St. Nazaire and from Paris to Nice are being studied by the postal administration with the eventual extension of the service to Rome and Corsica under consideration. Two aviators made an experimental postal trip from Paris to London yesterday. They used seaplanes carrying 200 kilograms of mail matter and the trip to London and return was made in five and one half hours.

FINNISH MILITARY COLLEGE

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—The Finnish Military College at Helsinki will be removed to Frederikshamn and the control will be transferred to Germans. Finnish officers will be sent to Germany for training and the coast fleet will be organized by the Germans.

TAXING OF INCOMES FOR WAR IS URGED

B. C. Marsh of Farmers Committee Says About \$8,000,000,000 Can Be Obtained From This Source

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A hearing preliminary to framing a new war revenue bill, designed to raise one-third of the nation's expenses by taxation, was begun by the House Ways and Means Committee today with Thomas O. Marvin of Boston, representing the Home Market Club, as the first witness. He advocates raising additional revenue by increased import duties.

Benjamin C. Marsh of the Farmers' National Committee on War Finance, asked a heavier tax on incomes, and Representative Albert Johnson of Washington presented a plan for graduated taxes on second-class mail matter.

Mr. Marsh said that during the war no patriot would want any income of more than \$50,000 and added that on the basis of 1916 income tax returns, if all incomes over \$50,000 were taken, some \$1,650,000,000 would be collected. "A heavy tax on lower incomes would yield approximately \$1,800,000,000," he declared, "From income taxes, therefore, at least \$3,450,000,000 can be secured."

"During 1916 the net taxable income of corporations in the country was nearly \$8,700,000,000, at least half of which should be taken. From these two sources, therefore, approximately \$8,000,000,000 can be secured, since excess profits are much larger this year than in 1916. This is in addition to the \$2,000,000,000 in receipts from miscellaneous sources."

Mr. Marvin said that in England the total revenue from import duties in this year would reach \$450,000,000, or \$10.25 per capita, while in the United States they would amount to only \$168,000,000, or \$1.68 per capita. "You are in favor of a tariff for protection as well as for revenue, are you not?" asked Representative Moore of Pennsylvania.

"Yes, sir," he replied. "And you are not ashamed of your position on that point?"

"Not any more than I am ashamed of the American flag or the American soldiers," he said. Replying to Representative Hull of Tennessee, Mr. Marvin said he believed it would be difficult now to frame a tariff law that would meet the nation's requirements after the war. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, Republican, declared cotton taxes would be a "live subject" in drafting the bill. Cotton, he said, had been a source of great profit and would be a fruitful revenue source.

Representative Rainey of Illinois said that after the war even a tariff like the Payne-Aldrich Act would not provide sufficient revenues. "When the war is over, we'll have an annual budget of \$5,000,000,000, if we retire any bonds," he said.

The afternoon sessions of the committee were executive.

I. W. W. WORK TOLD OF NEAR ROCK ISLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—This county, supplying the majority of workers for the Rock Island Arsenal and the center of extensive war materiel manufacturing, is believed to be developing I. W. W. plotters. Department of Justice operatives have been especially vigilant, and, although no convicting evidence has been disclosed, suspicions have been directed against several workmen, and incidents in the last two weeks have confirmed their charges. Shell machines in the Williams and White plant, Moline, have been found jammed, the bearings stuffed with waste and the oil cups filled with it. Joe Scuffet and Nick Belick, arrested by the operatives, were not proved to be implicated in the sabotage, but I. W. W. membership cards and books were discovered in their possession.

I. W. W. literature is being distributed quietly but widely, it is said, and copies have fallen into the hands of the investigators.

BEEF TO BE IMPORTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico—In an effort to increase the supply of beef in the island, as well as to reduce prices in San Juan, the Porto Rico Food Commission has made arrangements for the bringing in of cattle from the Virgin Islands. "Permission was obtained from the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, to import the cattle. It is estimated that the Virgin Islands produce a surplus of from 1500 to 2000 head of cattle annually which may be brought to Porto Rico."

CITY WORKERS GET ADVANCE

LYNN, Mass.—The wages of all city employees except officials on yearly salaries were ordered increased \$3 per week by the City Council Thursday night. The increase will become effective Monday. Joint committees comprising nine of 11 councilors voted to recommend an increase of \$200 per year. Effective July 1, for all in the Fire and Police departments. Privates and patrolmen will be paid \$1400.

FRENCH GRAVEL IN NEW SHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BRUNSWICK, Ga.—Several tons of gravel from France, brought to Brunswick a number of years ago on a French ship, was placed in the first concrete ship to be built under government contract, now under construction here. The Liberty Ship-building Company conceived the novel idea of placing it in the ship, which will be launched in August.

STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.

Number that have voted to favor, 12. Number that have voted against, 1. Number that have yet to vote, 35. Number needed of those yet to vote, 24.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 25.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 28.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 18.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 24.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1924):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

OPPOSITION TO A UNION WITH GERMANY

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A great majority of the Lettish and Estonian populations do not desire a union with Germany, says the German author, Hans Vorst, writing in the Berliner Tageblatt. Antagonism to the Baltic Germans is ingrained deeply in the Estonian and Lettish peoples, he says, and this antagonism is deepened greatly by the social gulf.

"If the German Baltic upper classes and their new Lettish and Estonian satellites are permitted to decide this question, then the annexation of the Baltic Provinces to Germany can be maintained only so long as the countries are refused a democratic constitution."

Permanent German occupation, he concludes, can only keep in force such annexations.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—"We cannot close our eyes to the fact that the increasingly hostile feeling toward Germany is becoming widespread in Russia and also that the Ukrainian population does not everywhere regard the Germans with friendly eyes," says the Volks Zeitung of Cologne in the course of an editorial which voices the anxiety felt in Germany relative to potential developments in the East.

"The entire eastern situation offers no pleasant picture."

Calling attention to the fact that Germany's enemies on the western front, "are fishing in troubled waters," the paper says:

"One may say that the entire Entente, not excluding Japan, is following in the President's footsteps."

COUNT TISZA FAVORS STRONGER ALLIANCE

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A dispatch received here from Budapest says that in the Hungarian Unterhaus on Wednesday, Count Tisza, former Premier, strongly supported the idea of strengthening the alliance with Germany, because the origin of the war was the result of a plot directed at the mutilation of the Dual Monarchy, and more especially of Hungary, and that the support afforded by the allies of the Dual Monarchy had enabled the plot to be crushed, and thus had safeguarded Hungary's integrity.

Moreover, Count Tisza said, Hungary had received financial support from Germany and there were economic reasons connected with Hungary's agricultural interests for preserving the alliance in order to secure a market for Hungary's raw materials at remunerative prices in the Teutonic allied countries.

The Premier, Dr. Wekerle, in welcoming Count Tisza's statement, declared that the alliance remained defensive in character; not a question of an alliance between princes, but between nations. In regard to economic agreements, he believed that high agricultural tariffs would not be maintained. As regarded the entry of other states, the Premier said they must assure to themselves a free decision and that their sovereignty must in all circumstances be preserved.

DUTCH SHIPS IN SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Mass.—Dutch steamers taken over by the United States Government recently are now well distributed in a number of trades. The larger vessels have been entered in the service of the army. A large part of the fleet has been put in the sugar-carrying trade. It was in this service that the Texel was employed when sunk by a U-boat. A number of the Dutch vessels are assisting in the movement of coal to this and other New England ports.

NEXT I. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from BOSTON, Mass.—It is expected that the next campaign for funds of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held Oct. 14 to Oct. 21. This date is, however, said to be subject to change, depending upon the date of the next Liberty Loan. The nation's quota is \$100,000,000, of which 10 per cent is assigned to New England.

MACHINE WORKERS ADVANCED

Service of the United Press Association WHITINSVILLE, Mass.—An increase of 2 cents an hour, affecting 2500 employees of the Whitinsville Machine Works, was announced today. This is the second increase within a month.

ARCHAEOLOGY IN FRENCH MOROCCO

Some Interesting Discoveries
Made by Lieut. Chatelain as
to the Probable Site of
Volubilis

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TANGIER, Morocco—Amongst the greatest archaeological curiosities in Morocco are the ruins of the ancient city of Volubilis, which are described by the traveler, Dr. Arthur Leared, as being of particular interest as they are probably the most western remains of the far-extending Roman Empire.

In June, 1878, there appeared in the London Journal, the Academy, a description of these ruins from the pen of Dr. Leared. He says: "The identification of an ancient city is always a matter of great interest, and with this object in view I carefully examined the remarkable ruins called Casar Pharaon (Pharaoh's Castle) situated about 12 miles N. E. of Mequinez, and about 28 miles N. W. of Fez. The ruins lie out of the direct road to either of these places; but the fact that they have been so seldom visited by Europeans is not due so much to this circumstance, as to the extreme jealousy with which the ancient Zaulis or sanctuary of Muley Edris is guarded."

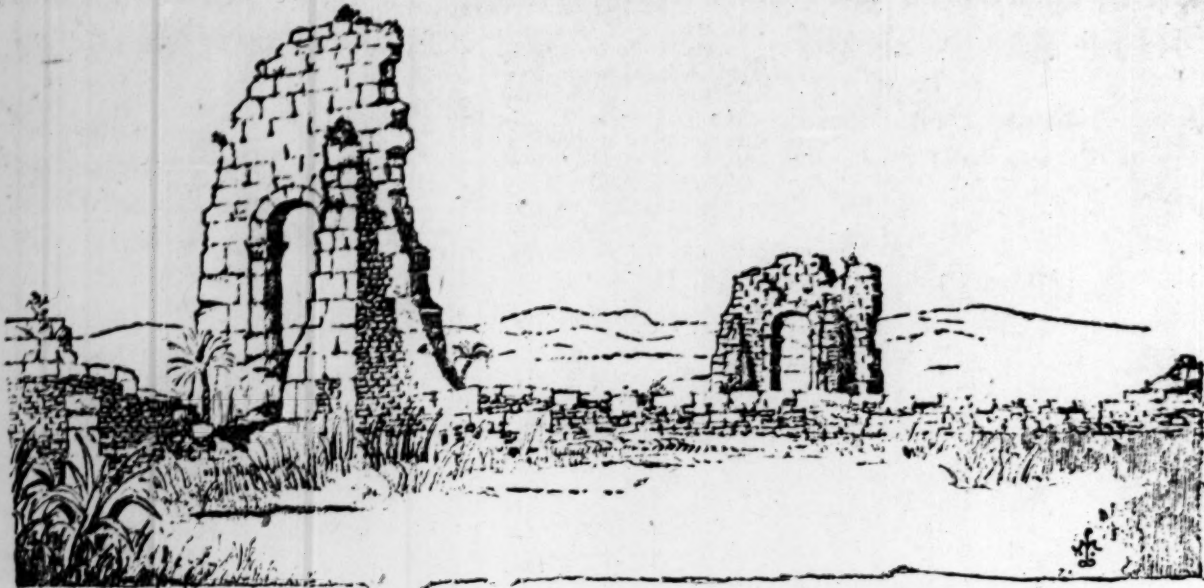
"Rohifs, who traveled as a Mussulman, and was thus able to enter the sanctuary, makes no mention of the ruins. He says, in connection with his visit that he was always looked upon with distrust. He said directly about any place would not do at all. I should have been at once denounced as a spy. Following Leo Africanus, he supposed the town of Muley Edris to occupy the site of Volubilis. This Muley Edris was the father of him of the same name by whom the city of Fez was founded. The town in connection with the sanctuary is placed on the southern declivities of the cone-shaped elevation of a mountain called Zarhoun. The ruins are situated about two miles from the town upon a level platform, in part supported by a wall, beyond which the ground slopes abruptly toward the south. To the west of the ruins, blocks of hewn stone are scattered about over a considerable space, with here and there Roman carved work in scrolls and egg and tongue patterns. All these stones, as well as those of the standing portions of the buildings, are of the same material, viz., gray limestone."

"The ruins appear to belong to the late Roman period. One of them consists of a building which measured externally 36 yards in length, by 20 yards in breadth. Two large archways still exist in the portions of the walls that formed the ends of the structure. The southern wall, of which most remains, is about 40 feet in height. It is interesting to find that Windus, who visited the place 150 years previously, gives a short description of the ruins. He describes the one now under consideration as the 'good part of the front of a large building—parts of the four corners are yet standing, but very little yet remains, except these, of the front.' Since Windus wrote, the whole of the front and the corresponding wall at the back have entirely disappeared, except so much of them as are almost on a level with the ground. No cement appears to have been used, and the stones in the standing walls in some places show spaces of an inch or two in the perpendicular joinings. In other cases, the blocks are in such positions as to threaten to fall out of the edges of the walls."

"At a distance of 100 yards toward the North on the same platform, and facing in the same direction, but at a slightly diverging angle, stand the remains of an arch. The archway was 20 feet wide, and from the massiveness of the structure, and from the circumstances that its back and front were alike, it was probably a triumphal arch. This was the opinion of Windus, whose drawing of it represents the arch as unbroken. Underneath it, he found six fragments of stones which contained portions of inscriptions which he says 'were fixed higher (on the arch) than any part now standing.' A portion of one of these fragments was identified by me. The remainder probably lie buried in the debris of the fallen arch. A mutilated bust in bas-relief, figured by Windus, is also still to be seen. Many pieces of pillars, pillars and Corinthian capitals are strewn about the platform."

Dr. Leared then goes on to say "that Volubilis was an important place may be judged from the ruins described—assuming, as I believe, that they belonged to that city—and from the mention of it by many ancient authors." He then quotes Pliny and others, but mentions the fact that there are yet other writers who contend that the modern city of Fez stands on the site of the ancient Volubilis, and that the idea was put forward in one instance that the town was built by Pharaoh King of Egypt, but this would seem to be disproved by the fact that the Latin letters are engraved on the walls. Finally, he says that "the position of the ruins is one admirably adapted for an important city. It commands a fine view over an extensive and fertile plain. It is central, as regards the northern portion of Morocco, and on the direct road to many of the remotest parts."

All this is very interesting, but it would be doubly so if conclusive evidence could be obtained fixing the exact site of Volubilis. Happily, however, after so many centuries, there is a prospect that something may be discovered before long which will at any rate bring us nearer to the desired end. For some time past, excavations have been going on at this place under the direction of Lieutenant Chatelain of the French Army, from whose pen there has recently



Volubilis—An impression

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW CONSORTIUM OF SPANISH BANKS

Represents First Appearance in
History of Spain as an International
Money Lender—The
Question of Egyptian Cotton

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Despite a period when the rise in the exchange value of the peseta seemed to have been checked and was followed by a movement in the opposite direction, the old upward movement was soon resumed, and the quotation as against the London pound fell below 17 pesetas again. It seems very likely, however, that a change will take place now that the arrangements for the new banking consortium have been put through. The details of this business are now available, and, representing the first appearance in the history of Spain as an international money lender, France being the party to benefit, they are of an interesting character.

The way and extent to which Spain has been adding to her stock of gold reserves has been frequently pointed out in The Christian Science Monitor, and those most intimately associated with the subject have wondered why the Banco de España has not made better use of its opportunities before this, instead of merely hoarding its money. The general policy, however, has been a conservative one, and Spain has had what some may regard as a rather miserly, but perhaps not unnatural, disposition to keep a tight hold on the gold she has unexpectedly collected as the result of the war, and not to part with it without good reason. The consortium, however, represents at last a definite step by Spain in the way of making use of her capital, and at the same time assisting the working of the commercial agreements made with France and the United States, and incidentally assisting the financial arrangements of those countries.

This consortium has been by no means an easy thing to arrange. There were difficulties in the organization, and many scruples to be overcome, but a good thing seems to have been made of it. The Consorcio Bancario Español, as it is called, is now definitely constituted, and consists of 89 banks, many of them of the private or personal character. They include the Hispano-Americano, the Hipotecario, the Español de Crédito, the Banco de Bilbao, the Banco de Cartagena, the Banco de Vizcaya, and the banks with which are associated the names of Señores Aldama, Calamarte, and others.

According to the articles of association, which are 43 in number, the Consorcio is established in the form of a stock company with shares which may not be less than 5000 pesetas each. At the moment, there is to be no calling up of capital, since, as it is stated, the Consorcio operating merely as an intermediary, it is not necessary, but the members are, of course, under an obligation to produce the capital when the council of administration demands it, and, as a guarantee in respect of their obligation to contribute their shares for which they are liable, when called upon to do so, they must deposit with the Banco de España, and to the complete satisfaction of the latter, government stock or shares in first-class Spanish industrial companies whose total effective value shall reach half the amount for which the member is responsible. The council of administration is composed of 12 members whose individual participation in the Consorcio is to be not less than 250,000 pesetas, divided into three groups of four each, a group for each association of bankers, the northern, the central, and the north-eastern. At the general meetings, whether of an ordinary or extraordinary character, there will be one vote for every 50,000 pesetas of shares that are held.

The chief object of the Consorcio, and for the present the only one, is stated to be the opening and negotiation of credits with the French Consorcio. The articles make provision for the apportionment of the profits of the undertaking, 50 per cent being applied to a reserve fund and the other half being distributed in dividend in proportion to the amount of shares held. There is much reserve maintained upon the extent of the holding of the principal banks in this Consorcio; but it is understood that each of the three associations of bankers just referred to has made itself responsible for 16,000,000, and

that the chief shareholders are the Hispano-Americano, the Bilbao, and the Vizcaya.

There was recently some momentary and unnecessary excitement in financial circles in Madrid, the provinces, and, it is learned, in various foreign centers, upon the misunderstanding report that the government had bought up the Egyptian cotton crop. A government has bought it up, but it is not the Spanish Government, and the mistake was due to the wording of a governmental announcement, while, remarkable as it might seem that Spain, truly in the greatest need of cotton and continually advertising the fact, should be permitted to take over the whole of the Egyptian crop, there was an idea, in the way of explanation, that this was one way in which foreign governments were disposed to adjust financial arrangements with Spain.

But the simple truth is that the British and Egyptian governments, acting together, have taken steps to purchase this cotton crop, and all neutral countries, including Spain, were formally notified of the circumstance. The notice, as it found its way into the Madrid newspapers, was headed in some cases "El Gobierno compra el algodón del Cairo," the plain inference to begin with being that the government referred, of course, to the Spanish Government. The statement then began that the diplomatic agent of His Majesty at Cairo had communicated that, by agreement with Great Britain, the purchase of the whole of the next cotton crop had been decided upon. It mentioned that after the first of August no permit for exportation would be given and all concessions would be annulled except those which referred to cotton in the port of Alexandria and which may have been sold for exportation before that date. There was really little room for misunderstanding of such a simple message, but the international news agencies went wrong over it and had subsequently to make corrections.

However, there appears to be an understanding in some quarters that Spain is to get the benefit of this purchase or some of it. The "Correspondencia de España" in the course of some comforting reflections on the improved economic situation of Spain, says that it is possible to glance upon the economic circumstances of the country now with a better tranquility than was the case before the initiation of the existing policy, when the situation presented some really desperate features. "Large quantities of cotton," it says, "have left the United States for the service of the Spanish industries; and there are the quantities of cotton that the government at Washington is permitting Spain to have for the maintenance of its textile industries and also, the government at London has authorized the purchase of the whole of the next Egyptian cotton crop for the necessities of Spanish industrial production." In this matter there is evidently much that remains to be seen.

JEWISH CLERGY AND THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following circular on the subject of voluntary enlistment for noncombatant military service has been sent by the Chief Rabbi to the Jewish clergy of the United Kingdom:

"Though the clause relating to clergymen has been withdrawn from the new Man-Power Act, none are more anxious to answer the national call in this terrible crisis through which Britain and all the free peoples are passing than the Anglo-Jewish clergy. Some have now, for a number of years, been doing chaplain's work at the front; and it is only the consequent shortage of men in our non-overstuffed religious organization which renders it so difficult for a great many more ministers summarily to leave the sphere of their spiritual labors."

"I would, therefore, advise you to confer with the lay leaders of your synagogue, so that wherever possible such arrangements be made throughout the land as shall release at least one minister in each district from his congregational duties, and thus enable the Jewish clergy, like the clergy of other churches, to take their share of national service."

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SIDNEY WEBB ON POST-WAR FINANCE

Well-Known Political Economist
Deals With Problems Raised
in Britain by the War Debt
and Answers Questions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At a meeting held recently under the auspices of the Fabian Society, Mr. Sidney Webb set forth the view of the Labor Party with regard to the question of post-war finance.

The financial problem, he predicted, would be the pivotal one of the immediate future; the question above all others upon which every candidate for Parliament would be required to declare his views. Fundamentally it was a question of production; that was of commodities, and of services of use to the community. The things that war had destroyed must be replaced; hence Labor wanted increased production, and the reorganization of the industrial machine to that end by dint of the better application of means to the object in view, the reduction of waste, and so on. Hitherto, under a system based on private ownership and subordination to individual wishes, the national capacity had not been put to its utmost use in such domains, for instance, as agriculture, manufacture (the engineering shops, for example), and the civil service. But it was not merely the system that had been at fault; all classes also had been too much inclined to "cajanny," and there must be a general speeding-up—more integrity, more zeal.

For practical purposes, Mr. Webb thought £10,000,000,000 might be taken as the total cost of the war, unless, of course, the struggle were indefinitely prolonged. "That," he remarked, "is equal to half our national income, but not half our investments." These latter, he observed, are not lost, and continue to exchange for one another, though not for gold as before. Hence their holders' income is the same, or even larger in some cases than before, and many whole classes are considerably richer than they were before the war; that is, of course, so far as income is concerned. Incidentally also he remarked that what Labor regards as necessary measures, such as the building of some million new cottages; the expropriation of railways, canals, coal mines, and so on; the taking-over of life insurance companies by the State, and the buying out of the British landlords as Irish landlords had been bought out before them—all this would cost only half what the war had cost up to now.

With regard to the problem raised by the war debt, he continued, Labor's great concern was lest the burden be thrown on the people, to the impoverishment of the nation as a whole, and on this point it was not reassured by the attitude of the representatives of the other parties. On the other hand, Labor itself had no particular panacea of its own in view; it merely took as its guides three considerations concerning which economists were in whole agreement. The first was that there must be no lowering of the standard of life of the masses; the second that there must be no lessening of the power of national production, or weakening of its springs; the third was that there must be equality of sacrifice; and Mr. Webb, for his part, desired to add as a fourth that there must be no outraging of the community's sense of justice. In defense of these first three considerations he argued that there could be no national calamity so great as that involved in a lowering of the people's standard of living; no burden so onerous as one that lessened the power of national production; and that an allocation of the burden of debt on the basis of equality of sacrifice was the best means of rendering it as little onerous as possible.

Proceeding to discuss the application of these guiding rules, Mr. Webb announced, in the first place, that Labor would insist on the greatest possible development of the national state, accompanied by the abandonment of that regard for private interests that in the past had been allowed to hamper the activities and money-making capacity of such institutions as the post office. Thus the coal mines and the transport system of the country, if taken over by the State, could be worked to better advantage than before, from the point of view of both output and profit; while if the great scheme of the electrification of the country were undertaken by the State, large generating stations would suffice to do the work, and enormous profits could be made. Obviously "non-tax revenue" of this kind would very greatly assist the reduction of the national debt.

Then as to taxation. At the present moment, Mr. Webb said the distribution of the country's income was such that the class, which represented the great bulk of the nation, was getting an average of 15s. a week. Obviously

their standard of life must not be lowered, and hence there must be no taxation of necessary commodities, or general taxation of imports. On the other hand, however, Labor did not claim for them total exemption; it was willing that they should bear their proper share of the national burden, although it was true that, as workers, they already paid a heavy toll. Labor would raise no objection, for instance, to the taxation of working-class luxuries such as liquor and tobacco, and even betting and gambling; none of which could be pronounced either essential to, or contributory to the maintenance of the standard of life, but rather the reverse. By the taxation of the first two, 100 millions annually could be obtained, and this would be tantamount to an income tax of 1s. in the pound. On the basis of equality of sacrifice, the quota payable by the working classes would not be more than that.

In addition to this, Mr. Webb continued, Labor would advocate the diversion of all unearned income to the Treasury. None had a right to it, he argued, but the State, and so far in Great Britain, as compared with other countries, it was a source of wealth that had been little tapped. Meanwhile, with regard to the question of direct taxation, he insisted that it was a fallacy to claim that Labor aimed at the decrease of private property; rather, he declared, would its program tend to increase it, for under it people with a few hundreds would not be affected by, but relieved from, heavy taxation. In the first place, he proceeded, the present method of levying income tax was grossly unfair, notably with regard to women, and to people with families, and it was the intellectual middle class that suffered most from the fact. Then, too, there was the present failure to draw sufficient distinction between earned and unearned income, a distinction that was a very vital one, and upon which Labor would insist, while it further undertakes to regrade the income tax, beginning at 1d. and rising up to 16s. and 18s. in the pound.

Finally, Mr. Webb dealt with some of the chief objections raised to the Labor Party's demand for a levy on capital. To begin with, he remarked that fortunes of £1000 and under would be exempt, and that labor proposed that the levy should be steeply graduated. Then again, in answer to those who pronounced the plan disastrous, he pointed out that the estate duties already constituted a levy on capital, although only on that of one-thirtieth of the population, and that Germany had already experienced such a levy—once shortly before the war, and once since—and survived. As for the argument that it would constitute a repudiation of the national debt, he maintained that that would be the case only if the tax were confined to holders of government stock, instead of being of universal application. The plea that it would mean the abstraction of industrial capital, he met by the argument that, not only could payment be made in any form desired and not necessarily in money, but the money paid into the Treasury would flow out again as industrial capital, which itself would remain undiminished. This in turn, he considered, sufficient to show that visions of a panic of selling with no one to buy were illusory.

There would, he declared, be no realization whatever, because, after the war, the State would want wealth, not cash; that was, mortgages, securities, and so on. In short, it would be a case of the Suez Canal over again. The debt incurred would be annually covered by the profit made; a process that was tantamount to the complete wiping out of the debt.

Despite the drastic character of these proposals, Mr. Webb defended them on the ground that it is sounder to pay off a debt than to pay interest on it, and that the present generation has no right to burden posterity with the cost of the war. There was one real objection only which could be raised to the program he had outlined, he added, and that was that it treated unfairly the man who had saved, as compared with the man who might have done so, and had not. The present income tax does that now, however, he remarked, and the evil is unavoidable. The nation, he remarked in conclusion, must "marshal its assets," and he ended with Ruskin's dictum that there is "no wealth but life," and the Labor Party's ultimatum of "No cake for anyone until all have bread."

The brilliance and ability that marked the lecture were at no time more striking than during the brief space available for questions at its close. Asked, for instance, as to whether there was any other way of protecting agriculture than by the imposition of corn duties, Mr. Webb replied there were at least 16 other ways, but he supposed the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not think of any. There were other people, however, who could. Again, asked what he would do in the case of an industrialist deprived of his capital by the levy on capital, he replied: "I would deal very quickly with that man. I would say to him, 'The State will lend you all you want—at a proper rate of interest.'"

LETTERS

Penalties for Soldiers' Objections

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In reading about the punishment of soldiers who refuse to surrender their bodies to an operation, if in the opinion of the army surgeons they can be fit for further service in the army, it seems ironic, almost autocratic, that they should be sentenced to two years of hard labor at a government penitentiary.

One cannot help but wonder that, if they are able to stand two years of hard labor, the necessity of the operation could be so marked.

(Signed) A. R. PICKELL.

Marletta, Ohio, May 27, 1918.

Policeman Aided Red Cross Worker

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Having read in The Christian Science Monitor recently that Mr. Gibson, head of the Red Cross Society, had assured you that no compulsory methods to obtain contributions would be employed, it may be of interest to learn of one of the methods resorted to in this city. On Sunday, May 26th, while driving in an automobile with three others, we were held up and obliged to bring the car to a standstill by a policeman (who is probably designated as a traffic officer) together with two young girls, all waving Red Cross flags. The officer walked away after he was satisfied that we had stopped the car, and the girls stated that they must place a Red Cross on the automobile for \$1. On being told that our contributions had already been made to the Red Cross fund, they stated that that did not include our automobile, for which separate Red Cross emblems must be purchased, and the sum asked for (\$1) was paid over to them.

The whole proceeding was so utterly inconsistent, the fact of an officer of the law using his authority to obtain money in a manner that would cause him to arrest a man who did the same thing without a uniform, makes it appear that a very questionable method was employed in this instance.

(Signed) ARLINE HASKELL.

Fall River, Mass., May 28, 1918.

SMALL ARMS CONTROL ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Minister of Munitions has made an order providing that as from May 15, and until further notice, no rifle, pistol, revolver or shot gun or parts of them may be manufactured or repaired except under license. The previous order of May 11, 1917, is cancelled as from May 15, but the previous operation of that order or the validity of any action taken thereunder or the liability to any penalty in respect of contravention prior to cancellation is not affected. Applications for licenses should be made to the Controller of Small Arms and Machine Gun Supply, Ministry of Munitions, Whitehall Place, London, S. W. 1.

CENTENARY OF KARL MARX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The labor celebration of the centenary of Karl Marx, which it was planned to celebrate on May 5, was prohibited by order of the Home Office in order to avert the possibility of public disturbances. A crowd numbering some hundreds of people did, however, assemble, and there was some anti-patriotic demonstration in Finsbury Park, although the celebration, as arranged, did not take place. As feeling showed a tendency to run high, mounted police broke up the crowds and cleared the park before serious trouble arose.

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SHOE LACES

OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

strengthened. Nobody knows this better than von Hindenburg. His three attempts to reach the Channel ports, to separate the French and British armies, and to occupy Paris, have now all failed, with a tremendous reduction of his man-power, and he must realize that he is every day drawing nearer the end of the slack of the rope that his reserves represent.

German Emperor's Busy Sunday

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The German Emperor's special correspondent, Karl Rosner, who writes for the Lokai Anzeiger, describes the Emperor as spending a busy Sunday. From dawn to dusk he was on the battlefield, greeting his troops, talking with the wounded and assimilating impressions of the "progressing victory." He joined the Crown Prince at Laon, and both went to La Fere, from which point the German Jaegers struck the first blow on March 21.

"The Emperor praised their work," continues Herr Rosner, "then with the Crown Prince, who was everywhere loudly cheered by the troops, proceeded to General von Francois' headquarters, and later made a tour of all the points from which the German storming columns started their operations in the Ailette Valley."

British Airmen Active

LONDON, England (Friday).—The British official communication dealing with aviation issued last night says: "On Wednesday night our long-distance bombing machines again attacked the Metz-Sablons station triangle and also the railway sidings at Thionville, dropping five tons of bombs with good results, although the visibility was indifferent. On Thursday morning the railway station at Coblenz was heavily attacked by us. Good bursts were observed on the railway line. All the machines emerged safely.

"The fine weather of Wednesday enabled our airmen to carry out much photography, reconnaissance and artillery work. Twenty tons of bombs were dropped on different targets, including hostile dumps and railway billets, the Argenteuilles and Roye station, and the Zebrugges scaplane base.

"In addition our long distance day bombing machines heavily attacked the railway station and barracks at Treves and the Metz-Sablons railway station and the railways at Karthaus, returning without loss.

"Seven hostile machines and three German observation balloons were shot down during the day by our airmen and three hostile airplanes were driven down out of control. Four of our machines were missing."

British Success in Air

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Evening Standard learns on high authority that the official communications for May give a total of 398 German machines brought down by British airmen, 20 brought down by anti-aircraft gunfire and 100 driven down out of control, making a total of 518 airplanes destroyed or damaged. In addition, seven observation balloons were destroyed.

German View of Offensive

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Berlin Vossische Zeitung's military correspondent in an article on the offensive on the western front says:

"It should be emphasized repeatedly, in view of exaggerated hopes, that a decision can be procured only comparatively slowly.

"The foe is enabled to organize his resistance owing to his brilliantly constructed railway system, which has junctions and unloading stations at Compiegne and Villers-Cotterets.

"The German supreme command cannot well proceed now against the newly consolidated French front, which is rightly provided with reserves, and bear the great losses which experience shows are entailed by such operations."

"Germans Held Everywhere"

PARIS, France (Friday).—In announcing that the Germans are being held and that French counter-attacks are meeting with success, an official note mentions especially the activity of the American troops along the Marne and northwest of Chateau Thierry. The note says that the latest fighting confirms the general impression of the last few days that the enemy is being held everywhere, and that his reactions, which have become purely local, yield no results. The French counter-attacks have enabled the French to improve their positions.

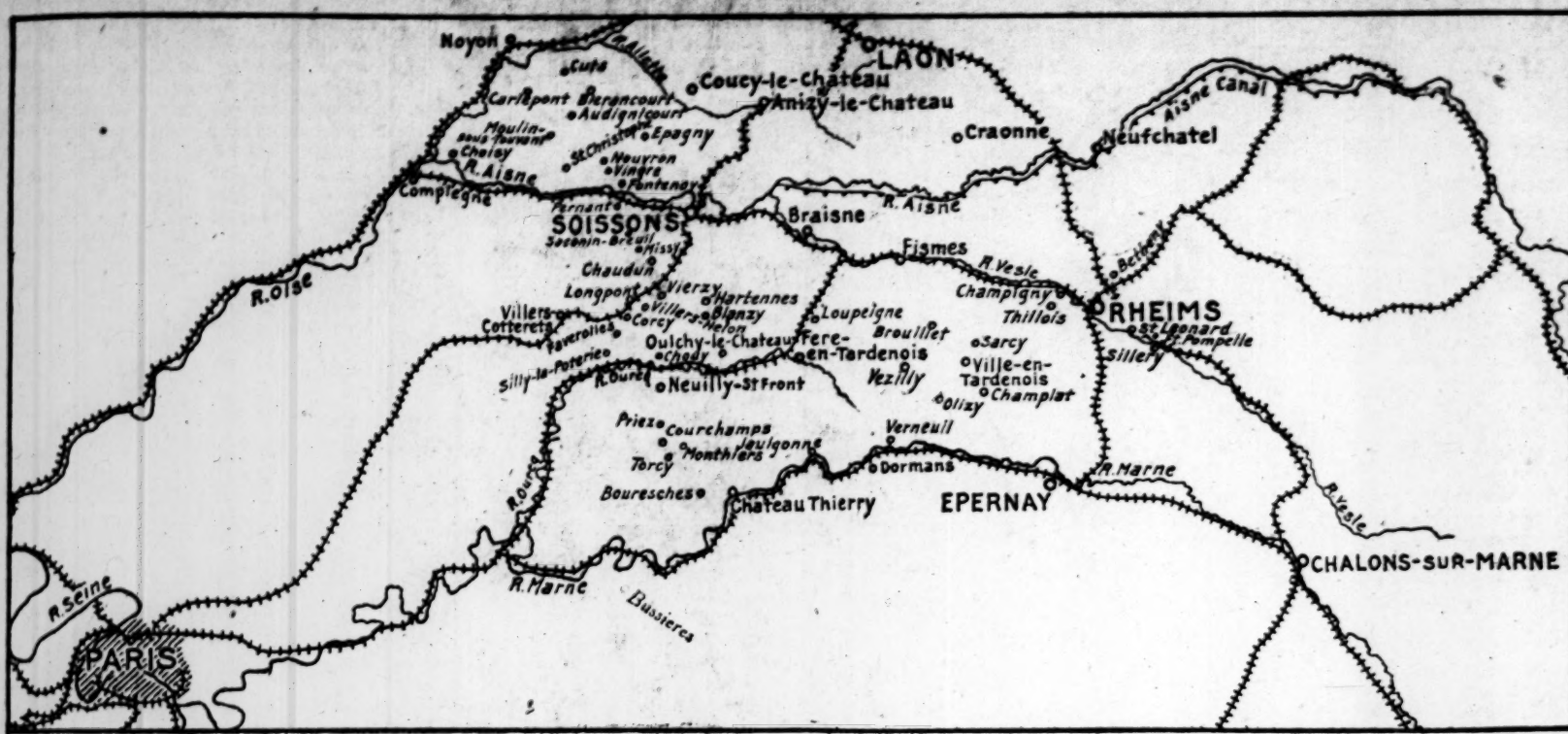
"An episode to the honor of the American troops," it adds, "happened north of Lucy-le-Bocage, northwest of Chateau Thierry. As the American first line was being harassed by the German machine guns an American patrol boldly attacked the machine guns, killed the gunners and captured the guns. It is thus that the young American soldiers give daily fresh proofs of their spirit, initiative and courage as well as their perfect adaptability to modern fighting conditions."

Bombardment Resumed

PARIS, France (Friday).—The Germans continued today to bombard Paris with long-range guns.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday).—The German official report made public on Thursday, reads as follows: "Chateau Thierry has been subjected by the French to a continuous destructive fire.

"The booty captured by the army group of the German Crown Prince since May 27, amounts, according to estimates made up to the present, to more than 55,000 prisoners, including more than 1500 officers, and more than



Scene of latest allied advance

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In a combined attack yesterday the French and American troops pushed forward their line about a mile at Torcy, a village situated northwest of Chateau Thierry.

656 guns, and far more than 2000 machine guns.

"There has been artillery activity of varying intensity. Prisoners have been brought in several times as the result of reconnoitering engagements.

"The situation on the battle front is unchanged. Local engagements west of Pontoise, north of the Aisne (southeast of Noyon) and in the Savoy region put us in possession of enemy earthworks and trenches. The artillery firing frequently has been lively.

"During the last two days 46 enemy airplanes and four captive balloons have been brought down. Richthofen's chasing squadron shot down 15 enemy airplanes yesterday."

Last night's report says: "On the battle front there were local engagements northwest of Chateau Thierry and on the Aisne River."

HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE (Friday).—In an attack northwest of Chateau Thierry yesterday morning our troops, in conjunction with the French, advanced our lines at Torcy about a mile, capturing prisoners and inflicting severe losses in killed and wounded.

There was lively artillery fighting in Lorraine on Wednesday night, our batteries executing effective reprisals and neutralizing fire.

There is nothing else of importance to report.

LONDON, England (Friday).—Today's official statement reads: "A party of our troops raided a hostile post last night northeast of Bethune and after inflicting casualties on the garrison and capturing a machine gun returned without loss.

"There is nothing further to report from the British front."

The War Office issued a statement on Thursday night, which reads as follows: "Local fighting, in which hostile attacks were repulsed by French troops, took place last night in the neighborhood of Locre (in the Kemmel sector)."

"There is nothing further to report."

PARIS, France (Friday).—Today's official statement follows: "North of Montdidier and west of Noyon, the French made several successful raids and took prisoners.

"North of the Aisne, French troops in a night attack captured the village of Le Port and improved their positions southeast of Ambleny.

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne the French continued their local operations in the region of Veully-la-Poterie and Bussières. They made further progress and captured the village of Vinly, north of the Clignon River, as well as the grove east of the station of Veully-la-Porterie and the northern edge of this village.

"Further south American troops gained ground on the front of Torcy, Belleau and Boursches, west of Chateau Thierry.

"A spirited attack made by the French resulted in the recapture of Hill 204. Between the Marne and Reims British troops regained a footing in the village of Bligny, and inflicted heavy losses on the Germans.

"The French took 100 prisoners in the course of these actions.

"On the remainder of the front there was intermittent artillery fighting."

The French War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement: "Isolated actions continued during the day at various points along the front. West of Longpont our troops, supported by tanks, made an advance and took prisoners.

"Between the Ourcq and the Marne an attack carried out by French and American troops enabled us to advance our line about one kilometer in the region of Veully la Poterie and Boursches. Two hundred and seventy prisoners, including ten officers, remained in our hands."

"Between the Marne and Reims the Germans delivered a series of local attacks. A violent attempt against Champlait was completely checked.

"Further north, the Germans occupied the village of Bligny and the southern height. A counter-attack by British troops regained this height.

"Southwest of St. Euphrasie we likewise retook during the day a little ground occupied in the morning by the Germans."

ROME, Italy (Friday).—"The artillery struggle was livelier at intervals astride the Brenta and on portions of

the Piave front," the War Office announced yesterday.

"Elsewhere the fighting activity was confined to harassing bombardment and patrol actions."

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's latest report reads in part: "During the night of June 2 to 3 one of our patrols operating in Lorraine and consisting of about 40 men, encountered a hostile patrol of double its size drawn up in skirmish formation along a line parallel to that of our own patrol. Both patrols opened fire with rifles, pistols, grenades and automatic rifles and each tried to outflank the other. Our patrol, in spite of being greatly outnumbered, held its ground for an hour and inflicted losses on the enemy, and retired only when its ammunition was almost exhausted. Our casualties were very light.

"During the night of June 4 to June 5 one of our patrols operating in Lorraine penetrated the enemy's positions and advanced behind his second-line trenches. It inflicted on the enemy losses in killed and wounded, and withdrew successfully under cover of barrage from our Stokes mortars.

"A French report of the work of an American machine-gun battalion, which has recently been in action at Chateau Thierry, includes the following: "On May 31 the enemy threatened to take Chateau Thierry, attempting to flank the town on our left, and a breach was produced. The machine-gun battalion, United States Army, was immediately thrown into Chateau Thierry simultaneously with a colonial infantry battalion. Immediately the Americans reinforced the entire defense, especially at the ends of the bridge. Their courage and ability as marksmen evoked the admiration of all."

A continuation of the communiqué reads:

"In Picardy during the night of June 2 to June 3, a hostile patrol of one officer and about 30 men attempted to raid one of our listening posts. The men in our post opened fire, killed the German officer, and retired to our lines without suffering any casualties."

AMERICAN SYMPATHY
FOR SOUTHERN SLAVS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday).—A communication, which is viewed with deep interest and satisfaction as putting an end to certain assertions that President Wilson was unsympathetic to the aspirations of the peoples held under the Austrian yoke, is made by the United States Embassy to the Jugoslav Committee as follows:

"The Secretary of State wishes to announce that the Congress of Oppressed Nationalities of Austria-Hungary, which took place in Rome in April, was followed with great interest by the Government of the United States, and that the national aspirations of the Tzecho-Slovaks and Jugoslavians for liberty have the lively sympathy of this government."

HAMPDEN RESTS CASE
IN SUIT AGAINST B. & M.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — After testimony by Attorney Henry W. Ely, who told of conversations with Charles S. Mellen, then president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, concerning the construction of the Hampden Railroad, the plaintiff today rested its case in the \$4,000,000 suit of the Hampden Railroad Corporation against the Boston & Maine Corporation to enforce lease or compel payment of construction account, etc.

Attorney Ely testified that Ralph D. Gillett, then president of the Hampden Railroad, participated in these conversations. The witness said that Mr. Mellen ordered work on the Hampden road to begin toward Athol Junction, cutting off entirely the proposed branch to Chicopee Falls.

INCREASED PENSION
BILL AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The House today accepted the Smoot-Bland amendment to the increased pension bill, giving a minimum monthly pension to Civil War soldiers of \$30 and a maximum of \$40, graduated according to age and length of service. The amendment superseded the House Bill, which graduated pensions from \$25 a month.

LOYALTY LEADING
ISSUE IN ARIZONA

Its Quality as Manifested by the Candidates to Be Closely Examined in State Election Campaign the Coming Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TUCSON, Ariz. — Signs point at this time to much use of the loyalty issue in the Arizona state elections next fall. Not that any of the candidates who may be brought forward may be suspected of disloyalty, but the precise quality of loyalty is likely to be severely questioned. I. W. W. troubles in Arizona contribute to this result.

George W. P. Hunt has not announced for renomination for governor on the Democratic ticket, although he remains a dominating force in the party. Thomas Campbell, Republican, who served as governor for a number of months, until the State Supreme Court decided that Hunt was entitled to the place, has again entered the race.

Arizona is normally Democratic, and, except under unusual conditions, the Republicans do not hope for much in the way of state offices. Democratic prospects have led to several announcements for the governorship. The first of the present state officers to come out was Sidney P. Osborn, Secretary of State. He has declared that Americanism is the one issue and pledged himself to speed up war work, promote mutual understanding and confidence between employer and employee, destroy I. W. W. influence, and promote efficiency and economy in the state government.

W. A. Moeur, State Land Commissioner, has also announced. He pledges support of the President in a vigorous prosecution of the war and advocates remedial legislation to prevent labor disturbances, including a just compensation or liability law. Fred T. Colter, Democratic National Committeeman, likewise has entered the race. He is a livestock man, born and raised in Arizona.

"There is no issue but the war," declared Mr. Campbell in his platform. "The patriotic duty of every man and woman to our country and its allies demands an uninterrupted operation of our industries during the war, and to this end capital and labor must continue to combine to serve the necessity which exists, and which will exist throughout the war for maximum industry, that we, as a nation, may give our fullest support to our men in arms on land and sea."

Two Republican editors have been served with libel suits by Governor Hunt for printing an item about the governor and the war. One of these editors is Allan B. Jaynes, owner and

Misses' heavy
Belgian linen suits

The sketch shows one at \$18.50, but there are others at \$15 and \$16.50 in different styles but of the same good, non-crushing linen in the same colors—pink, China blue, navy blue and white.

Misses' new tailored taffeta suits, extremely well made, \$25.

Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor—Washington St. at Summer, Boston

WOMAN LAND ARMY
WORK IS INDORSED

President Wilson Approves the Plan—Scope of Organization Being Extended to Many of the States—Production Aided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — President Wilson has now added his indorsement of the work of the Woman's Land Army of America in the following letter received at the national headquarters of the organization in this city:

"Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Chairman.

"My dear Mrs. Rogers: "I am gratified to hear of the plan of the Woman's Land Army to help increase the food supply of our country and the Allies through enrolling active and patriotic young women in self-sustaining groups or units to aid in cultivating crops where the farmers have need of them. I trust that our farmers, like the farmers of Great Britain and Canada, will avail themselves of this aid to the fullest extent practicable, and that the response of our loyal young women to this need, wherever it exists, will be generous and complete.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

The land army has received official indorsement also from the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, the United States Employment Service, the Department of Labor and the bureau of farm management of the Department of Agriculture.

The purpose for which this nationwide land army has been founded is to render available for the present needs of labor and food the results of the successful experiments last year on the general farms and fruit farms of New York and New Jersey, of the Agricultural Camp or so-called unit of women workers. The chief of these camps was established at Bedford, N. Y., under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee of Women for National Defense, now known as the Council of Women's Organizations.

A farm bureau manager recently pointed out three great positive advantages of this unit system. First, it provides relief for the farmer's wife of the care of hired helpers; second, it is an economy for the farmer, who pays only for the actual work received and is not obliged to provide maintenance or carry workers over a slack time; third, it affords work which is not too taxing for the women themselves, as they are carefully guarded by the unit supervisor.

END OF GERMANISM IN
UNITED STATES ON WAY

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — According to the Milwaukee Journal Germanism is fast coming to an end in the United States and the Journal in an editorial says:

We judge from the cheering reports that came from all parts of Wisconsin that the end of Deutschum's power in the United States is in plain sight. It invited its own destruction when it showed its ignoble, treacherous purpose. Already many of its roots have been torn up and destroyed. The good work goes on. It is now impossible for it to live in America. The spirit of America, once aroused—and now it is aroused—is as fatal to it as it once threatened to be to the spirit of

that America which slumbered and heeded not. Before long Germanism in America will be dead—trunk, roots and branches—and with it, let us fervently hope, as we have good reason to hope, alienism in any and every other form will pass away forever.

Here, in this trusting, peace-loving land of ours, Deutschum has in truth been a hydra-headed monster. Evil, cunning, sinuous, it has worked and plotted in our schools, using its language to inculcate moral treason in the unsuspecting minds of children; it has used the church, the temples of God, to serve its wicked purposes; it has found in the German language press, and in some other newspapers and periodicals, fit and willing tools for its silent, subterranean warfare against America, and in the German-American Alliance and other organizations like it found in its hands as willing and efficient forces, in times of peace, as the Kaiser's own army divisions are proving to be in time of war. It is the revelation of the deadly character of Deutschum in our land that has spurred the people of America to prompt and effectual action. Now, in consequence, the danger grows less day by day.

There is another reason why Deutschum is being forced out of its trenches in America. Its treachery, immorality and barbarism, its horrid frightful crimes, have opened the eyes of most of the men and women whom it had blinded by its professions of culture.

JAIL FOR INCOME
TAX DELINQUENTS

BOSTON, Mass. — Attorney-General Henry C. Atwell is preparing to issue warrants for the arrest of men and women who have failed to pay their income taxes for 1917. Of the total of \$12,000,000 due the state on the basis of last year's returns, all but about \$35,000 has been collected, and having given delinquents the notice required by the law, the Attorney-General has instructed Max Levinson, one of his assistants, to prepare warrants for their arrest.

Under the law, no court procedure is necessary, and a delinquent may be taken wherever found, after the Attorney-General issues his warrant. Any delinquent so arrested may be committed to jail and confined until the tax is paid, together with costs of commitment and imprisonment.

ANTI-AIR-RAID
MEASURES TAKEN

JERSEY CITY, N. J. — New York's example in dimming all street lights and preparing for an air raid was followed today by action in this city. Hoboken, Union Hill and other New Jersey towns looking to similar defense measures. At meetings in mayors' offices resolutions were adopted providing for the elimination of all unnecessary lights for an indefinite period and for a system of warning signals.

RATE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Specially to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass. — Notice has been filed with the Massachusetts Public Service Commission by the Central Vermont Railroad Company that it will increase all of its passenger tariffs 10 per cent on June 10. The new schedule of fares will be initiated as a result of the recent decision of the Director-General of Railroads for increased passenger rates. The Central Vermont is the first road doing business in Massachusetts to avail itself of the government ruling.

1849

The Old House With The Young Spirit Welcomes You To Its Remodeled Home

1918

It is more than a store. It is an institution—spanning four generations with unbroken service—sticking to its ideals through good times and bad—its policies kept intact through the continued control of the same business family.

Now, after the best year of its history, the House through its entire personnel welcomes old friends and new to the remodelled and enlarged store.

The improvements have been made for greater convenience in examining and selecting Macular Parker Clothes and Accessories, and to bring about closer relations between departments.

A steadily expanding patronage has put the seal of appreciation upon the essentials of the business, namely, sterling quality of fabric, skilled workmanship, and a quick reflection of all that is worthy in the styles of the times.

To its patrons, present and prospective, "The Old House with the Young Spirit" now pledges anew its fidelity to these time-tested elements in the making of good clothes.

"Their service exceeds their price"

MACULAR PARKER COMPANY

400 WASHINGTON STREET
BOSTON

MANY OFFICIALS TO BE APPOINTED

Governor McCall to Name Three Members of Reorganized Service Board Besides Trustees and Committees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Appointment of three members of the reorganized Public Service Commission awaits Governor McCall's return to the Massachusetts State House from the South. These appointments are among a long list of more than 85 places that must be filled as a result of the work of the Legislature of 1918 which just prorogued. The greater number of these may be entirely new appointments, at the discretion of the Governor.

The Public Service Commission reorganization becomes fully effective on July 1. On that date the term of office of Chairman Frederick J. Macleod expires. The Governor must name two members of five on the present board to occupy places on the new board. It has been reported that these two may be Joseph B. Eastman of Winchester and Everett E. Stone of Springfield.

It is intimated, however, that Commissioner Eastman may be a prospective member of the new board of public trustees for the Bay State Street Railway Company. Mr. Eastman is regarded as a disciple of public ownership of utilities and the view is that he might be an ideal trustee for the Bay State under the new régime of public control of that system. His salary as Public Service Commissioner is \$8,000, while the trustees of the Bay State, and also of the Boston Elevated, are to receive \$5,000 annually. The only other name heard mentioned as a Bay State trustee is that of Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, who was a leader in opposition to 6-cent fares on the road.

Since the Elevated stockholders have already accepted the public control act, it is anticipated that the names of the trustees will be sent to the executive council for approval within two weeks. The five names that have been mentioned are Henry B. Endicott, John J. Phelan and A. C. Ratshesky, all of the Public Safety Committee; Louis K. Liggett, former president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and John Stevens, a labor leader.

Fourteen associate members for the reorganized State Department of Agriculture must be named, one for each

county. They are to receive compensation of \$10 per diem and expenses, and elect a commissioner of agriculture to receive \$3,000 annual salary.

A director and five associate members of the Commission for the Blind are to be named. The director is to receive \$2,500 salary, while the others are unpaid. Four of the initial members must be members of the present board.

Five members of legislative recess commissions also must be named by the Governor. Three are to serve on the educational commission, and one each on the commissions to study the sheep industry and the water resources of the Commonwealth. The salaries are fixed by the Governor and Council.

Fifteen persons are to be named as trustees for each of the textile schools at New Bedford, Fall River and Lowell, titles of which were transferred to the Commonwealth. They are to be unpaid trustees.

When Governor McCall issues a proclamation under the terms of the "Anti-Loafer" Law, he must designate four persons to serve as members of an advisory board to the director of the Bureau of Statistics, who is to administer the law.

Upon the acceptance of Massachusetts trolley lines of the provisions of the new general service-at-cost-plus law, the Governor must name three persons to serve on the directorates of each road. They will receive the regular directors' fees and two members must be residents of a city or town in which the road operates.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN NOW IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The chief press censor officially announced, last night, the safe arrival in England of Sir Robert Borden and party, who left a fortnight ago to take part in the Imperial Conference. The party includes the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization; the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the Privy Council, and the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of Interior. Several of the western provincial premiers also sailed on the same ship.

RIFLE PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than a million and a half rifles have been produced for the United States Army since the country entered the war, says an announcement by the War Department. Of this number 1,140,595 are modified Enfields, 176,796 Springfield models of 1903, and 251,270 Russian rifles.

COAL SHIPMENTS SHOW DECREASE

May Receipts in New England Indicate Such a Falling Off That State Administrators Leave for Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—With shipments of coal to New England showing a decrease in May of 420,000 tons from the shipments in the same month last year, James J. Storow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, with other state fuel administrators, left Boston Thursday night for Washington, to place the facts before the national Administration. A falling off in production at the Pennsylvania mines from which New England soft coal supply comes, or a diversion of coal, that ought to come to New England, to other points is the cause of the trouble, according to a statement made by Mr. Storow. The mines, he understood, are running slightly ahead of what they produced a year ago.

It has been known for some time that if New England is to be supplied with coal this winter, every available car on the railroads must be used; that the ships on the lakes must be increased to a greater number than those in service at any time this year, and that the people must conserve what they do receive. The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad officials sounded a warning that all cars must be kept moving. Coal dealers have declared, however, that their coal came from the mines to the yards quickly after being shipped, but the trouble seemed to be that enough was not started from the mines. This would indicate, as Mr. Storow pointed out, that the mines are not getting out enough coal or it is being diverted to other than New England points.

"The all-rail soft coal receipts in New England in May, 1917, were about 1,543,000 net tons," said Mr. Storow. "Last month preliminary returns indicate that we received 838,855 tons of all-rail coal, or a little more than half of what railroads brought up here in the same month a year ago. This is a reduction of more than 700,000 tons in one of our best months for rail transportation." There is some ground for encouragement in the fact that dumpings at Hampton Roads in the month of May appear to be about 190,000 tons better than a year ago and the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York may also show some improvement. It is unlikely,

however, that this improvement in water shipments will amount to much more than 280,000 tons.

Mr. Storow in his statement noted some increase in water shipments and praised the work of P. S. A. Franklin, chairman of the ship control committee, but he pointed out that in spite of all that has been done coal shipments are falling behind. Two of the best months of the coal year as regards transportation are gone. In April total soft coal receipts for New England were 720,000 tons under requirements and in May 650,000 tons less than should have been received, making 1,370,000 tons less than ought to have been received. "If we go on at this rate for two or three months more winter will find us with our coal pile short 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 tons."

WOMEN START ON WAR STAMPS DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Every woman in the State of Massachusetts, some time between today and June 28, will be called upon by some one of the thousands of women who have assumed the responsibilities of getting 1,000,000 pledges for war savings stamps during the campaign which will continue throughout the United States during that period. A house-to-house canvass, in which every section of the State will be carefully gone over, was instituted this morning.

Massachusetts now is thirty-seventh among the states in the Union, in the number of war savings stamps sold, and it is the intention of the women to raise it to first place if possible. The public and private schools are taking an active interest in the campaign, and in many of them teachers are cooperating with parents in urging the thrift habit.

In Boston are 8,000 agencies for thrift stamps, and each has been asked to obtain 20 signatures to pledge cards for war savings certificates.

OKLAHOMA REGISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—A total of 14,436 young men who have become 21 since the registration of a year ago registered in Oklahoma on June 5, according to official figures made public by H. E. Gipson, Adjutant-General. Of this number 14,068 were white and 1257 Negroes. Of the total 111 were aliens.

SOCIALIST GIVEN 20 YEARS

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Orville C. Enfield, Socialist candidate for Congress, was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy to obstruct the Selective Service Law, and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

TIMBER TAXATION REFORM DEFEATED

New Hampshire Constitutional Convention Rejects the Proposed Amendment for Relief to Owners of Growing Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—Taxation reform to grant relief to owners of growing timber reached a ballot late Thursday in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention and was defeated by a vote of 159 to 122. The result was a surprise to many. An extensive propaganda had been carried on for months to secure the passage of this proposed amendment to the state constitution.

The proposition was that the Legislature would be empowered to classify growing timber for purposes of taxation. This would enable the Legislature to tax this timber on a 50 per cent basis or any other proportion instead of at the full value as now required by the constitution. This was the same amendment that passed the last convention, held in 1912, and which was afterward defeated for ratification by the people by a vote of 23,108 to 12,336, there being a large majority in favor but not the necessary two-thirds. The debate Thursday afternoon in favor of the amendment was led by Philip W. Ayers, secretary of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, and opposition was led by Albert O. Brown, president of the convention.

The convention will be in session probably a week longer and several other resolutions were introduced after the defeat of the taxation reform. One of these provided for the removal of "Protestant" and "evangelical principles" from the Bill of Rights in order to make that document non-sectarian. This has been proposed in every convention held in the last 100 years and always refused ratification by the people.

One proposed resolution provides that all office holders who are elected by the people shall be candidates for reelection without going to the trouble to be renominated unless they shall file a declaration to run with the Secretary of State. It also provides that one candidate for office having a plurality of votes in the direct primary shall be declared elected without the necessity of holding a formal election. Another provides that before the Legislature meets, the Governor must draw up what bills he wants considered, and they must be considered before any other business is done, except emergency legislation. Three schemes to reduce the size of the House of Representatives were proposed. One would cut it to 180 members, another to 200, and another to 300, all to be chosen by districts. The present number is 407, chosen by towns and wards of cities.

The pension resolution was introduced by Principal W. E. Mason, of the Keene Normal School. This would remove the anti-pension clause from the constitution. Several resolutions are in to change the method of amending the constitution in the future. A motion to submit all further proposed amendments to special committees and to adjourn the convention to Dec. 3, was rejected.

WEAVERS TO GET INCREASE IN WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry B. Endicott of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, who was called upon by the Secretary of War to try to adjust labor troubles at the West Boylston Manufacturing Company at Easthampton, announces that an increase of 12½ per cent will be granted to weavers, who asked for an advance of 35 per cent, and 50 cents additional compensation for working overtime up until 9 o'clock, in addition to the regular piece-work rate of payment.

The spinners have been granted 10 per cent increase. They shall not be required to do oiling, except in connection with the weekly cleaning. They asked for a 25 per cent advance. The cloth room girls, twister tenders, doffers and quillers are given 10 per cent advances. Spool tenders are given 10 per cent increase and are to receive 20½ cents for each hour they remain unemployed through no fault of their own. In the case of the Edison Electric Light Company, the operators will receive time and one-half for overtime, as against straight time given them by the company. They asked for an advance.

The men ask for nine cents an hour increase. Their immediate officers have telegraphed the War Labor Board that they will not return to work until they get it. This communication was received after the board, through its secretary, had assured the men that the controversy would be adjusted on the basis of a living wage, embracing provisions for subsistence, health, and comfort and that the award would be made retroactive as to the date the men returned to work. This is the first time a body of striking workmen has rejected an offer of the National War Labor Board to adjust a controversy. Up to date, approximately 100,000 workmen have returned to work immediately upon being assured that their differences with their respective employers would be settled on the basis of the policies governing the decisions of the board.

The Schenectady Railway Company is an important servant of war industries. The line operates between Schenectady, Albany, Waterford, Troy and Saratoga.

AGRICULTURAL INQUIRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Offers of assistance have been sent out by the Department of Agriculture of the Provincial Government in connection with the securing of information regarding farming operations in the province which is being undertaken by the Provincial Government in conjunction with the Dominion authorities. The cards are being sent to school teachers and others.

STRIKES THREATEN WAR INDUSTRIES

United States War Labor Board Seeks to Make Adjustments and Prevent Delays—Men at Schenectady Reject Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor disturbances designed to interrupt or halt the production of materials necessary in the war are again manifesting themselves in various parts of the country, principally in the stockyards at Chicago and at Schenectady, N. Y. It has been found that much of the present unrest is due to the resentment among the laboring classes at the profiteering which has enriched many employers.

The government has appealed to the Chicago stockyards men and to their employers to submit their differences to Judge Samuel Alschuler for arbitration. In the case of the Schenectady workers, the National War Labor Board gave out this statement on Thursday night:

Organized operatives of the Schenectady Railway Company, who have been on strike for several days, continue to remain out against the advice of their international officers and in spite of the urgent request of the National War Labor Board that they return to work at once and join with the company in submitting the controversy to this board for adjustment.

The men ask for nine cents an hour increase. Their immediate officers have telegraphed the War Labor Board that they will not return to work until they get it. This communication was received after the board, through its secretary, had assured the men that the controversy would be adjusted on the basis of a living wage, embracing provisions for subsistence, health, and comfort and that the award would be made retroactive as to the date the men returned to work. This is the first time a body of striking workmen has rejected an offer of the National War Labor Board to adjust a controversy. Up to date, approximately 100,000 workmen have returned to work immediately upon being assured that their differences with their respective employers would be settled on the basis of the policies governing the decisions of the board.

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THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST IS HELPING TO WIN THE WAR.

With its big trees for aeroplanes, its big ships, its big consignments of fish, grain and fruit, and its big National Parks and Playgrounds, in which the men and women of two nations may play—and plan their big war service.

The Big Outdoors which, with its cool summer climate gives the business man a most welcome change of scene and activity.

The Big shipyards that are setting world's records in steel shipbuilding.

The Big trees that are being cut for aeroplanes and wooden ships.

OUR INTERNATIONAL PLAYGROUND
THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The four little booklets that tell you how to enjoy a vacation that will help you win the war. Send for one or all of these, or one on the whole Pacific Northwest, to any Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, or Commercial Club in the Pacific Northwest, or the Tourist Department, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., Capitol Buildings, Salem, Oregon, or Olympia, Wash., or the Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, Office of the Executive Secretary, Herbert Cuthbert, 1017-1018 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.

MAINE CITY GOT TONS OF LIQUORS

Attorney-General Says Records
Will Be Produced in Case
Charging Bangor Sheriff With
Failure to Enforce Dry Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Me.—Testimony in support of the charges against T. Herbert White, sheriff of Penobscot County, that he has failed to enforce the provisions of the Maine Prohibitory Law, was presented today before the Governor and Council, following the opening argument on Thursday of Atty.-Gen. Guy H. Sturgis, who says the State will show that tons of liquor have been received each month in Bangor, where the sheriff resides.

The main witness on Thursday afternoon was Clinton C. Stevens of Bangor, the clerk of courts for Penobscot County, who read records from the Supreme Judicial Court docket tending to show that while capases were issued on indictments against persons convicted of liquor selling, arrests have not been made and the respondents are at large at the present time and have never been called upon even to give bail.

In his opening address, Attorney-General Sturgis said:

"In support of these charges we shall produce the records of the freight department of the Maine Central Railroad Company, showing the amount of intoxicating liquors, according to their records, which have been received in the city of Bangor for the period covered by this complaint, as well as the records of the Eastern Steamship Company, showing the amount of intoxicating liquors, according to their records, which have been received in the city of Bangor for the period covered by this complaint, as well as the records of the American Express Company, showing similar receipts for all or part of the same period. We shall show that during the months of January and February, which were prior to the time of the sitting of the Supreme Judicial Court for that county at a criminal term, that the receipts of intoxicating liquor in the city of Bangor were as follows: January, by freight over the Maine Central, 56,610 pounds, or more than 25 tons of intoxicating liquor; by American Express, 4390 pounds; February, the month when court was in session, 37,949 pounds of intoxicating liquor by Maine Central freight; by American Express, 4220 pounds of intoxicating liquor.

"During the month of March after the court had adjourned, 98,690 pounds of intoxicating liquors came by freight over the Maine Central Railroad, which is equal to more than 48 tons and almost double the amount received in January and more than three times the amount received during the month of February when the court was in session. During the month of April, 102,446 pounds or more than 51 tons of intoxicating liquor were received by Maine Central freight. During the month of May there were received by Maine Central freight 94,562 pounds of intoxicating liquor and 40,171 pounds by Eastern Steamship Company freight, or more than 67 tons in the city of Bangor, whose population is less than 25,000, or more than five pounds of intoxicating liquor to every man, woman and child in that city.

"We shall show that during the period of 146 days there were received 424,119 pounds of intoxicating liquor, or more than 212 tons or nearly one and one-half tons per day on the average in the city of Bangor alone, and that the records of the courts will show that neither the sheriff nor any of his deputies in one single instance made a complaint or obtained a warrant for search and seizure of any box, package or parcel of any size whatsoever at any of these freight-receiving depots.

"In the matter of the second count of this complaint charging unlawful and inefficient performance of duty in the execution of processes, we shall show by records of the Supreme Judicial Court that a large number of capases on indictments have been issued against rum sellers in the city of Bangor and in other towns and cities in the county, placed in the hands of the sheriff and his deputies and although the respondents therein named are well known and have been at all times or on repeated occasions in Bangor or in the county within the knowledge of the sheriff or his deputies, arrests have not been made and the respondents are at large at the present time, never having been called upon even to give bail."

The Attorney-General said they would also show that a defendant in a liquor case who was sentenced to jail for two months on one count and three months on another, the latter to take effect at the expiration of the first, was released by Sheriff Johnson after he had served his first sentence.

Dry Resolutions Passed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Resolutions reaffirming their loyalty to the Maine Prohibitory Law, and denouncing the efforts of Governor Carl E. Milliken and other state and county officials in the suppression of the illegal liquor traffic were adopted by the Universalists in Maine, who closed their convention at Dexter yesterday. The convention also went on record in favor of national constitutional prohibition and moved that it viewed with pleasure

the approach of this being realized. The necessity of grain being conserved was urged and that grain used in the manufacture of beer should be saved for food, according to the convention. Woman suffrage was endorsed by the convention and it was further voted that the copy of the resolutions urging the United States Senate to adopt the federal amendment providing for equal suffrage in the nation be sent to the senators from Maine. It was voted to back the government in the effort to "crush the Junker government of Potsdam," and support was pledged to President Wilson accordingly.

AIRPLANE MAIL ARRIVES IN BOSTON

Big Military Tractor Machine
Makes Journey From New
York in About 3h. 23m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Airplane mail service between New York and Boston was inaugurated on Thursday, when a big military tractor machine carrying pilot, mechanic, and 270 pounds of mail made the journey in about 3 hours and 23 minutes. Distance traveled is given as approximately 220 miles. The machine left the ground at Belmont Park, Long Island, at 12:09, and landed in Saugus field at about 3:32 p. m., having made one stop near Haddam, Conn., to obtain its bearings.

The pilot of the machine was Lieut. Torrey H. Webb, and the mechanic, Sgt. Ray Heck, of the United States Army. Owing to the fact that the pilot was not familiar with the field at Saugus, he overran the small space suitable for landing, and ran into an ash heap, the machine standing on end. The propeller was broken, and some slight damage done to other parts of the machine, which it will take a day or two to repair.

Lieutenant Webb carried the air mail on the first stage, from New York to Philadelphia, of the initial trip from New York to Washington.

Development Foreseen

President of Aero Club of America
Looks Toward Extended Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—That to protect the Republic of the United States and the rights of humanity and the cause of civilization would require extensive developments of aeronautics for commercial purposes and direct control and supervision of military and commercial air fleets, and that this could only be done by a well organized department of aeronautics, is the assertion made by Alan R. Hawley, president of the Aero Club of America, in a letter to the editor of The Christian Science Monitor, which reached Boston on the first aero mail from New York.

"It is to be hoped that this is the forerunner of a network of aero mail lines which will cover the entire world, and will be a dominant factor in the reconstruction that will follow the war—when the allied arms have achieved a glorious and final victory in the cause of liberty and freedom," writes Mr. Hawley.

"The rapid development of flying over the land," he adds, "will soon be followed by extended flights over the sea, and we will soon have large aeroplanes crossing the Atlantic which will lead to the establishment of trans-Atlantic aero mail lines, as well as the delivery of aeroplanes from the United States to our allies by air."

Not Officially Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Post Office Department reports that although this new branch of the airplane mail service has not been officially inaugurated, Lieut. Torrey H. Webb flew from New York City at 12:09 Thursday with 4500 pieces of mail for Boston. Lieutenant Webb, whose plane was equipped with a Liberty motor, made this preliminary flight principally for the purpose of surveying the proposed route, which will soon be added as an extension of the present Washington-Philadelphia-New York air service.

FALSE STATEMENTS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—James Coughlin of Florence Street, Somerville, Mass., was placed under arrest by federal authorities on Thursday and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes charged with making false statements in his report to the exemption board in order to secure deferred classification. He was held in \$500 bonds for a hearing on July 14 after pleading not guilty to the charge.

COMMUNITY SING IS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELROSE, Mass.—Under the direction of Malcolm D. Barrows, the first of a proposed series of community "sings" was held last evening in the City Hall. A large and enthusiastic assembly swelled the chorus of the old and new patriotic songs. These meetings are intended to arouse increased community interest and patriotic fervor.

GREATER INTEREST IN HOME GARDENS

Reports From Various Parts of
Massachusetts Also Indicate
That Farmers Are Stimulated
by Efforts of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—There is more home gardening in Massachusetts this year than ever before, and it is expected that an enormous quantity of food, in the aggregate, will be produced, according to reports from local authorities in each county to the State Committee on War Efficiency.

The reports indicate also that the farmers of the State in general have been stimulated by the efforts which state and federal agencies have been making the past few weeks to obtain competent farm labor, especially as they have been based on the assumption that the farmers have been doing their part in the face of great difficulties, and have not been neglecting their obligation to produce all they could. From some quarters the impression became prevalent for a time that the farmers were inclined to shirk, when, as a matter of fact, they were responding fully despite the great handicap of a shortage of labor.

Due to the high wages paid in other industries, made possible by the generous contracts given by the government, farms in many cases were completely denuded of their skilled help. One of the indications of the situation at present, therefore, is that there is developing a better relation between the farmers and the public or, rather, between the farmers and the officials they have been inclined to hold responsible for the misapprehension concerning their willingness to do their full part. This, it is felt, cannot help having beneficial results to every one concerned.

Those having to do with the farm labor drive, which is intended to gather an adequate supply of labor for the farms of the State, consider that it is proceeding well, judging by their statements. Roughly, nearly 1000 men have been enrolled or placed, while in addition there are available about 700 women and girls, and 1500 schoolboys. This is not taking into account the large number of so-called vacation workers, the practicability of whose employment has not yet been agreed upon. By some it is felt that they would not prove effective, as it would take them about the length of their vacation to become accustomed to the heavy work required; while others maintain that plenty of vacation workers could be obtained who would be in condition to stand the work from the beginning, and that the scheme would be well worth trying.

So far, the most gratifying effects of the attention lately given to the labor problem on the farms, have been the improvement of the temper of the farmers, by removing from them the unjust stigma of lack of loyalty, and the greater interest in home gardeners. Not only have these latter provided a means of greatly increasing the food supply of the State, but they are also doing an immense good in getting many people out into the open air, in keeping their attention on the war needs of the country, and in contributing to the maintenance of their morale.

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TAX COLLECTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government taxes gathered from a wide variety of sources every month are barely sufficient, if levies on incomes and excess profits are excluded, to pay war expenses for two days of the month. This was shown today by a detailed Treasury report of tax collections for April, giving the yield of ordinary and war taxes for that month as \$93,700,000. Government expenses now are running nearly \$50,000,000 a day.

Corporation income and excess profits taxes collected in April were \$127,614,000 and individual income and excess profits receipts were \$41,721,000, a total of \$169,335,000. Two billion dollars or more will be collected within the next 10 days. Other minor sources of revenue are shown by the following April collections: Whiskey and other spirits, \$32,711,000; tobacco, \$15,888,000; beer and other fermented liquors, \$11,236,000; freight taxes, \$6,786,000; passenger ticket taxes, \$6,087,000; theater admissions, \$3,988,000; automobiles and motorcycles, \$3,429,000; estates, \$4,794,000; express, \$1,275,000; telephone and telegraph messages, \$1,305,000. Although the 8 per cent tax on pas-

senger tickets brought in nearly a third more than in the month previous, indicating more travel, the 19 per cent tax on Pullman seats and berths yielded 20 per cent less than in March. This showed a falling off in use of luxurious cars in traveling, owing probably to the curtailment of cars by the Railroad sleeping-car schedules.

The tax collections indicated that the nation's theater bill for April was nearly \$40,000,000, but this was \$4,000,000 less than in March. The sale of playing cards also apparently declined, for tax receipts from the stamps affixed to each pack were one-sixth smaller.

Stamps on bonds and capital stock conveyances brought in \$1,392,000; on futures, \$522,000; on stock sales, \$354,000; from oil pipe lines came \$324,000; insurance policies, \$483,000; and club dues, \$357,000.

Since last July 1, the beginning of the current fiscal year, principal tax collection statements to May 1, are as follows: Income and excess profits taxes, corporations, \$192,835,000; individual, \$101,994,000; estates, \$36,711,000; freight, \$16,614,000; passenger fares \$14,932,000; theater admissions, \$17,804,000; automobiles and motorcycles, \$15,099,000; stamp taxes on bonds and capital stock conveyances, \$1,129,000.

TECH GETS GIFT FOR WAR CHEMISTRY WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—To further war chemistry work and to strengthen its position along this line for after-war industrial purposes, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has received an anonymous gift of \$400,000. In announcing this benefaction at a meeting of the corporation today President MacLaurin said that the income of this fund is to be available for the general purposes of the institute during the war and thereafter and will be applied to the development of courses in chemistry and physics in order that the great need of trained men to solve the vital problems of the times may be met.

The result of this gift will be to make the already strong position of Tech along the lines of chemistry and physics still stronger. Out of 620 freshmen at the institute at the present time 160 are being trained for the profession of chemistry, and if this ratio is maintained Tech will be graduating every year more than 100 chemists.

In view of the relations between Harvard and Technology the latter owes much both in physics and chemistry to men long prominently associated with Harvard, such as Prof. E. C. Pickering, for instance, who for so many years has presided over Harvard's observatory, and was one of the institute's first professors of physics and founder of its laboratory methods.

Tech already has many graduates now serving the United States along chemistry lines in both industrial work and the solution of war problems. Among these workers are 10 professors who have been wholly relieved from regular academic duties to devote themselves to the nation's cause.

GEN. PERSHING THANKS TEXANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Tex.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Force in France, has cabled E. A. Peden, Food Administrator for Texas, expressing the thanks and appreciation of the officers and men of the Expeditionary Force for the sacrifice made by Texas in going on a wheatless ration till June 1 or later so that the flour supply of the State could be exported to Europe for the American troops and the armies of our allies.

TWO MEN ARE SENTENCED

CONCORD, N. H.—Sidney Marder of Berlin and Gustave H. Taubert of Manchester were given sentences of three years each in the Federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., in Federal Court here Thursday, for violation of the Espionage Act. Exceptions in Taubert's case were allowed, but a motion that the sentence be suspended pending a decision by the court of appeals was denied.

IDLERS ARE RALLIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss.—A proclamation calling upon the men of Mississippi to go to work, go to war, or go to jail, was issued recently by Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo. Governor Bilbo encourages the campaign against idlers and those who are engaged in occupations not essential to the program of labor recently adopted by the United States.

AMERICANIZATION ACTIVITY DEVELOPS

Many Agencies in Massachusetts
Are Coordinating in Move-
ment Urged by the National
Council of Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Practically all agencies in Massachusetts that are active or in any way interested in Americanization are giving an attentive ear to the plans which the State Committee on Public Safety and the Women's Committee, Massachusetts Division, National Council of Defense are putting into action at the request of the United States Department of the Interior and the National Council of Defense.

Some 325 representatives of these agencies met at the State House Tuesday and promised whole-hearted cooperation in the carrying out of the government's plans in this matter of the assimilation of natives of other lands. As announced at this conference by Alexander Whiteside, chairman of the Public Safety Committee's subcommittee on patriotic assimilation, the immediate purpose is to coordinate all the forces that are now busy in Americanization work, the process of which coordination will soon evolve a working organization. More specifically, the subcommittee, according to the statement of Guy D. Gold, its executive secretary, is now busy arranging for the forming of a central committee representative of all the 27 races and of all the civic organizations and of as many as possible of the industries that are in Massachusetts.

This large general committee, for which each race and group will have a voice in nominating one member, will be officially appointed by the federal government as soon as the nominations are all in. At the same time that this is being accomplished, local public safety committees are seeing to the forming of special organizations that are to take on the responsibility of directing and promoting all the Americanization activities in their particular communities. Then in order that each race may have a working committee of its own, racial committees are being provided. Because of authority and for the sake of an efficient carrying out of the whole program, the present small committee of which Mr. Whiteside is chairman will be the executive committee over all.

Also, while these various coordinating committees are taking shape, Mr. Gold and Mr. Whiteside are holding consultations with the many groups and all else done with clear understanding and that the different phases of Americanization work may be discussed and then, as soon as can be, that each group find that phase which it can best do.

Those forces for the assimilation of the aliens which are now at work and announcing themselves as eager to do

more, might be divided as follows: The public agencies, such as the Board of Education and the Bureau of Immigration; the quasi-public agencies, like the Public Safety Committee and Council of National Defense; private agencies, as the Y. M. C. A. and the Women's Municipal League; and the industrial—many plants having formed their workmen into classes. It is expected that the enterprise will be extended to the military camps, where it is so badly needed on account of the non-English speaking aliens.

Because of all this and because there is now a bill before Congress calling for the appropriation of \$3,000,000 for Americanization purposes, it may be seen how the following resolutions, which were adopted by the national Americanization conference, in May, headed by Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, are being maintained:

1. The adoption of the policy that the Federal Government should cooperate with the states and through the states with the local communities in carrying on an extensive, intensive and immediate programme of Americanization through education, especially for non-English speaking foreign-born adults.

2. That the industries employing large number of non-English speaking foreign-born persons should cooperate with local communities, state and federal governments, in carrying out this proposition.

3. That adequate appropriations should be provided by the Congress to be expended through appropriate government agencies for the foregoing purpose.

4. That in all schools where elementary subjects are taught they should be taught in the English language only.

BILL TO DEPORT ALL ALIEN ANARCHISTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All alien anarchists in the United States would be rounded up for immediate deportation under a bill favorably reported to the House today by the Immigration Committee. It was introduced at the request of the Secretaries of War, Navy and Labor and the Department of Justice. Present laws forbid their deportation if they have been here for five years.

STUDY OF GERMAN PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATH, Me.—Study of the German language for commercial purposes and its value to American soldiers in the great war and also the revival of military training in Morse High School, were seriously considered at a meeting of the local school board here last night. Chairman Edward W. Hyde introduced the subject of military drills, believing them important in times of peace as well as in war periods. It was urged that it would help the students in years to come if they have a knowledge of the German language, both from a commercial standpoint, and if they should enter the war. Some agitation has been registered against German in the local schools, however.

MEAT FOR ALLIES DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—Lack of bottoms is holding up large shipments of meat to the Allies, so Armour & Co., in its weekly review of trade, reports.

POLICE INSPECTOR IN EMERSON CASE

Boston Officer on Visit to Motor
Factory Says He Found Few
Pieces of Machinery and Seven
Workmen Who Were Idle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Inspector Silas S. Waite of the Boston Police Department, testified on Wednesday, that he had investigated the Emerson Motors Company factory at Long Island City in October, 1916, and found a few minor pieces of machinery, and seven workmen who were doing nothing. These findings were included in the report which he made on Oct. 8, the day, according to other witnesses, when the Emerson money was deposited in Boston and Daniel H. Coakley entered the situation, with the result that the next day the Boston proceedings were dropped. Inspector Waite said he made this report to District Attorney Pelletier.

WAR EXPOSITION PLAN IS POSTPONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

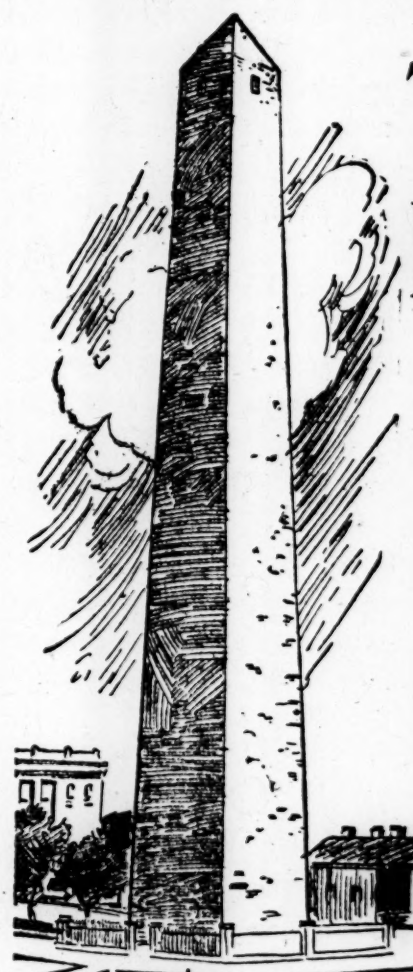
BOSTON, Mass.—A series of allied war exhibitions planned for Boston, under the auspices of the Committee on Public Information, with a view of laying before the people better knowledge of what the Allies are striving for in this war, have been indefinitely postponed. It was announced at the headquarters of the Committee on Public Information, because the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety did not sanction the exhibitions, on the ground that money would be expended for this that ought to be used in other ways; that it would take labor that ought to be engaged in more essential work and that the transporting of a large number of people, who would come to see the exposition, ought not to be undertaken when the railroads are working under such pressure to take care of transportation that is absolutely necessary. The first exposition of this kind will be held at San Francisco, Wendell McMahon of the Committee on Public Information left Thursday afternoon for the Pacific Coast to complete final arrangements. While the committee could have gone on with the arrangements for the Boston exposition, it was explained that it did not wish to do so without the cooperation of the Public Safety Committee.

It was stated by a member of the Public Safety Committee that the matter was presented to the committee and it was looked upon by some of them as a non-essential.

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The Spirit of Bunker Hill

When Bunker Hill Monument was projected the men of Massachusetts undertook the task.

Time went on; the movement lagged; funds came in slowly; the monument was still unbuilt.

Finally the women of Massachusetts took hold!

Then things hummed; and the monument raised its head skyward as a memorial for all time to American Independence

and to the energy of Massachusetts womanhood!

Today the spirit of Bunker Hill is again called to the colors.

Women of Massachusetts, Mobilize!

The United States Government has asked Massachusetts to buy \$78,000,000 of War Savings Stamps. We are far behind.

We rank 37th out of 48 states!

Women in every city and town of the state are therefore asked to canvass every home, office and factory and thus help obtain the 1,000,000 pledges to buy War Savings Stamps for which the President has called.

When the President calls, shall it be said that Massachusetts lagged?

While German submarines come almost into our harbors and sink our vessels, shall it be said that Massachusetts held back her dollars?

You are needed for

June Drive for War Savings Stamps

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE
Robert F. Herrick, Director for Massachusetts

Send the wheat to our fighters
Eat Cream of Rye
delicious in a dozen ways

Tasty and Wholesome

Get it at your grocers

MINNEAPOLIS CEREAL CO., Inc. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



Barn, Boat or Buggy-

or any thing paintable can be made almost new with Bay State Paint. These paints are made here in New England. Made in the practical, thorough way characteristic of New England. All kinds of paints for all purposes. Good colors and color combinations for your house, barn and outhouses. Paints for particular purposes. It's all paint that preserves and beautifies.

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BRITISH LABOR CLOSES THE RANKS

German Offensives Quell Discordant Voices and Restore National Unity of Early Days of the War—General Stiffening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The strong German offensive actions of the past few weeks have had an immediate and profound reaction on the industrial situation in Great Britain. The patent humiliation of Russia before German military might combined with other causes had already produced a considerable effect toward reducing the prevalent unrest, and in stiffening the determination of all classes to see the war to a successful issue. It only needed the imminent menace of the German advance in the west to make all realize that, so long as such a menace was possible, it was useless to talk of peace. The result has been to quell for the moment at any rate the discordant voices which were heard in some sections of the labor movement and to restore the national unity of the early days of the war.

It does not follow that all the effects of the strain of the last three and a half years have been removed, or that in the event of an apparent stalemate setting in again in the West, the same voices would not be raised again in the favor of peace; but there can be little doubt that the desire for a peace which will guarantee the future has been permanently strengthened by recent events, which have brought home more acutely than ever before the real danger of German aggression. It is also notable that the more thoughtful of the pacifist section have become aware of the danger of a peace which left Russia at the mercy of an unreformed Germany, and are conscious of the difficulty of reconciling such a position with a policy of peace by negotiation.

For some time past, strikes and disputes have not only been few in number, but of little importance. The vast majority of the munition workers sacrificed their Easter holidays almost without being asked in order to make good the losses incurred in the battle. The impulse with the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on the manpower question appears to have been satisfactorily settled; the miners are now giving their assistance in the coal-out, and the influence and importance of the shop stewards on the Clyde and elsewhere has sensibly decreased.

Just prior to the German offensive in March, the relations of the A. S. E. both with the government and with the other skilled unions on the subject of man-power were exceedingly strained, and the ballot which had been taken suggested an uncompromising opposition to the proposals of the government and to any negotiations with the other skilled unions. The A. S. E. in fact, demanded as its right separate treatment on the part of the government, and refused to join in the negotiations to which the other unions were a party. On Feb. 28 the Prime Minister received a deputation from representatives of the delegate meeting of the A. S. E. Again on March 8 he received a deputation from the society which resulted in an agreement by which it was arranged that, as far as possible, skilled men taken from the society would be employed in technical units. The executive recommended to the delegate meeting that these terms should be accepted, but an amendment to a resolution to this effect was adopted and in accordance with the amendment the final proposals have been remitted for a ballot vote of the society as to acceptance or rejection. It is anticipated that they will be accepted, and meanwhile the coal-out proceeds.

The delegate meeting which dealt with the report of the deputation to the Prime Minister included an irreconcilable minority, of which the members were not prepared to accept the man-power arrangements on any conditions. This minority called an unofficial conference at Manchester, which met on March 21, and passed drastic resolutions calling for a general strike on April 6 unless orders for the coal-out were previously withdrawn. That meeting was practically confined to the minority delegates of the delegate meeting and a number of shop stewards of Manchester and district. Copies of the resolutions were forwarded to all A. S. E. branches, and a ballot was called for, results to be submitted by April 4, on which date the conference resolved to reassemble. The constitutional nature of this conference and its proceedings formed the subject of a somewhat timorous manifesto on the part of the executive of the society. It is not considered that this manifesto would have exercised serious influence on the voting of the rank and file, and it has been hotly repudiated by meetings of workers in Manchester, Woolwich and other places. The effect of the German offensive was, moreover, instant and complete, and on March 27 the arrangements Committee, which was responsible for summoning the conference at Manchester, rescinded the resolutions there passed. No serious trouble on the score of the coal-out is now anticipated in connection with the A. S. E.

The question of the demands of the government for man-power formed the subject of a ballot of the Miners Federation of Great Britain. The reference on which miners were asked to vote consisted of two parts: first, whether they approved of the government proposals, and second, whether the federation machinery should be used to facilitate the coal-out. On the first question, in a small ballot, the government proposals were defeated, while on the second the federation resolved in favor of the use of federation machinery. This anomalous result is somewhat difficult to explain, but it seems probable that the majority against the proposals of the government consisted partly of the pacifist element with the undecided portion of the federation which they were able to influence, partly of members who hold the opinion that all disputes should be taken before regular miners' courts, and partly of those who have been influenced by the fact that desertification of some men hitherto protected proceeded while the ballot was still in progress.

After the ballot had been completed the Prime Minister interviewed representatives of the federation and placed the necessities of the position very forcibly before them, with the result that the executive recommended the miners to accept the proposals of the government, and to assist with the use of federation machinery in facilitating the coal-out. This decision was accepted practically everywhere, and, with the exception of two or three short and unimportant protest strikes in Lancashire, no opposition has been expressed. Both in the case of the A. S. E. and in that of the miners it has been reported from many quarters that the men are not waiting for formal summons but are volunteering to join the forces.

As a sequel to the inter-allied labor and Socialist conference, held some months ago, it was resolved that a deputation to America to represent the view of the conference on the international situation and on the measures to be taken for international action. As in the case of the Stockholm conference last year the seamen boycotted the ship on which the delegates intended to sail, with the result that they were unable to leave the country. The Easter holidays witnessed the annual conference of the Independent Labor Party at Leicester and that of the British Socialist Party at Leeds. Both of these conferences were marked by the dissatisfaction which was expressed with the policy and constitution of the Labor Party. In the case of the British Socialist Party a definite proposal to disaffiliate from this party was made, but was rejected in favor of a ballot of all the members on the question. At the Independent Labor Party meeting Mr. Snowden made a virulent attack upon the governments of Great Britain and of France. In the course of his speech he said that the painful failure of the Labor Party had made a labor government at the present time neither feasible nor desirable. The speech was in ultra pacifist vein, though he admitted that the present moment was unfavorable for peace propaganda. He apparently thinks that the conditions for pacifist agitation will be specially favorable directly the German offensive is definitely stopped, and it is anticipated that the definite frustration of that offensive will be immediately followed by an outcry for peace on the part of all pacifist parties.

The German offensive has resulted in unification of all the forces of Labor in support of the government and the army, and a most remarkable instance of this attitude was recorded recently. The Labor Party and the Trades Union Congress had resolved to inaugurate a national campaign in support of the party's war aims and its policy of social reconstruction. That campaign was to have commenced with the public meeting, when a demonstration of an imposing character was expected. In view of the uncertainty of the situation on the western front, however, the national executive of the Labor Party and the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress decided to postpone the campaign. This is perhaps the most conclusive proof that could be adduced of the determination of labor to prevent any apparent breach in the national unity on the subject of the war.

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NEW YORK TROLLEY EMPLOYEES STRIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a meeting early today, at which it was voted to strike, virtually all of the motormen and conductors employed by the Union Railway Company walked out to enforce their demand for 50 cents an hour, an increase of 15 cents over the present scale. The Union Railway Company operates lines in the Bronx and Westchester County to points in Connecticut. The police reported the service virtually at a standstill.

NEWARK, N. J.—With trolley service in many cities and towns in northern New Jersey virtually suspended on account of the trolley men's strike for higher wages, John J. S. Rogers of the conciliation division of the Department of Labor, today arranged for conferences with company and union officials.

All available motor trucks, automobiles and wagons were pressed into service to convey workers to plants on government orders. Women conductors, against whose employment the men have protested, were used on some lines today.

PLEDGED TO SAVE WHEAT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Pledging the club women of Vermont to buy no more wheat if possible until the next harvest and to discontinue serving refreshments at all social functions during the remainder of the war, the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs closed its annual sessions here Thursday. Mrs. Gilbert F. Davis of Windsor was reelected president.

Diamond Merchants
GIFTS for Weddings—Graduations and Anniversaries in Gold and Silver
Bunde & Upmeyer Co. Jewelers—Milwaukee
Where Quality is Always Guaranteed

WOMEN'S WAR-TIME WORK TO BE A TOPIC

National League of Women Workers to Hold Its Annual Convention at Wellesley College From June 20 to June 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The subject of women's work in war time is to occupy most of the attention of the convention of the National League of Women Workers to be held at Wellesley College from June 20 to June 24. This is an organization of wage-earning women, composed of girls' clubs united into state associations. At present there are associations in New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, with another in process of formation in New Jersey. It is expected that all these states will be represented.

Special interest is attached to several propositions to come before the convention, one of them being the emphasis to be placed on the importance of women workers shifting from non-essential to essential industries. According to the arrangements announced by the Massachusetts association, this topic is to be introduced by Miss Jean Hamilton of New York, secretary of the league.

The subject, it is felt, comes with particular timeliness just now, in view of the distinction that the government is steadily making more clear between occupations that are of importance in the conduct of the war, and those that are not, and its recent "work or fight" order concerning men. There is a constantly growing number of positions in essential industries that are available for women workers, and the movement to encourage the women to turn to them is looked upon as a practical patriotic step of great importance.

Another proposition to which special consideration will be given is that of starting clubs in munitions centers and other places where large numbers of girls are employed in government work. The question of providing proper recreation for these workers is a problem in connection with some establishments.

There also will be papers and discussion of other subjects, including: "What is heroism; how you can show it and stay at home"; the most patriotic use of the clubs; what is meant by democracy; reconstruction during and after the war; and "our part today in the making of the America of the future."

It is regarded as significant of the new order of things that the delegates to the convention are to reside in the college during their stay, and to make use of the college buildings. It is the first time, it is said, that any woman's college in the United States has opened its doors to a gathering of wage-earning women.

While the league is holding its convention, a conference of social workers engaged in all lines of work with girls will be held at the college on Sunday, June 23, at which war conditions and social and industrial problems that have arisen in consequence will be discussed.

CALL IS ISSUED FOR 600,000 PAIRS OF SOCKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Call for 600,000 pairs of socks from the Red Cross New England division in the next three months, in response to large orders from the Red Cross commissions to France and Italy, has brought Boston Metropolitan Chapter's allotment to 90,000 pairs for that period. The local chapter's average is therefore required to increase from 750 to 30,000 pairs of socks a month. Other requirements from the local chapter for the month of June are 400 sweaters, 1100 helmets, 210 mufflers and wristers, 1808 convalescent robes for winter, 1000 undershirts, 1328 undershirts, 2000 winter bed shirts, 600 boys' summer blouse suits and other underwear for women and children amounting altogether to 55,703 articles to be furnished by the chapter for the month of June.

Market reports show a great scarcity of wool for knitting, but the local chapter headquarters announce that increased sales of wool are being effected by the wool sales department, 1500 pounds being disposed of on Saturday and more than 1400 pounds on Monday. Headquarters report that five packing cases of knitted garments worn during the winter by men of Camp Devens, including 2000 sweaters, helmets, socks, wristers and mufflers, have been inspected and mended. The old garments have been unraveled and the yarn used for socks.

SIMMONS COLLEGE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The final examination period ends at Simmons College today and on Saturday commencement week will begin. Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, the Glee and Mandolin clubs will give a concert.

Bowman's
Where Things Are What They Seem.

47th Anniversary Sale
HARRISBURG, PA.

cert for the seniors and their guests. G. Roberts Linger and Miss Ruth Scully will be the soloists for the Glee Club. At 5 o'clock, supper will be served on the lawn and at 6 there will be step singing at which the seniors will formally hand down the steps to the juniors. At 8 o'clock in the evening there will be a Glee Club dance for the seniors. A Sunday afternoon will be devoted to the baccalaureates service in the Harvard Street Church. Supper on the lawn will be served to the seniors and their guests. Monday morning the commencement exercises will be held in the Harvard Street Church, with the alumni luncheon to the seniors immediately following. After the luncheon the new alumni will be welcomed by the old alumni at their first meeting. In the evening President Henry Lefavour will give his customary reception to the graduates and their friends. Tuesday noon the present senior class is to meet for the last time at the senior luncheon at the dormitories.

SENATOR LODGE DEFENDS NAVY

Every Precaution, He Declares, Was in His Opinion Taken to Meet the Submarine Attacks

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attacks on the navy for permitting submarines to sink United States ships off the Atlantic coast precipitated a sharp debate yesterday in the Senate.

Charges that senators invited the attacks by making inaccurate statements as to conditions in the United States Navy were made by Senator Lewis of Illinois, in reply to a newspaper editorial read by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut which attacked the Navy Department for not warning mariners of the presence of undersea craft.

The U-boat campaign was not attempted, Senator Lewis declared, until Germany was advised by inaccurate information that the American Government was "honeycombed with fraud," and "that we had fallen down in every undertaking."

Later Senator Lodge declared: "Nothing has stimulated and invited Germany as the loose brags and boasts about the number of troops we are transporting to France. Germany was not invited here by attacks upon the navy because there have been none. The navy and the Navy Department have taken every precaution."

"The navy and the Navy Department have necessarily anticipate a submarine attack from the beginning of the war. They have had it constantly in mind. They have tried to take every precaution to meet it. I think they have."

"As soon as the navy had any authentic news indicating the presence of submarines," he added, "they acted. They have the means to do it."

Possibility of a submarine base in the western hemisphere seemed remote, he said, pointing out the difficulty of getting a mother ship out of Germany, and adding, "It is improbable that the Germans have a base on the United States or the Canadian coasts."

"It is possible to have a base on Mexican territory," he said, "but a base there cannot be freely used."

"Everybody in the navy has done everything human foresight could suggest. Not a transport carrying our troops has been lost," he stated.

MR. BORGLUM BEFORE AIRCRAFT INQUIRERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gutson Borglum, whose accusations against officers and other connected with government aircraft production were aired before President Wilson asked Charles E. Hughes to act with Attorney-General Gregory in investigating such charges, was examined on Thursday by the Attorney-General, Mr. Hughes and Assistant Attorney-General Frierson. He was closeted with the investigators all day, his testimony being recorded in full by stenographers. It is understood Mr. Borglum told in detail how he first became interested in the nation's airplane program, and of the facts he uncovered in his investigation with the sanction of the President. He also is said to have explained his connection with an airplane manufacturing project of which he was one of the promoters.

CITIZENS REQUESTED TO HELP CUSTODIAN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Citizens generally are called upon by the alien property custodian to aid in the work of locating enemy-owned property. In a statement explaining President Wilson's recent proclamation extending the scope of the custodian's powers, Mr. Palmer said the public could assist materially by noting carefully the people now classed as enemies, and reporting property owned by them in the United States, together with the names of executors, administrators or custodians.

FUSION OF OLDER PARTIES IS CHARGED

National Chairman of National Party Says Republicans and Democrats Are Uniting for Return of Present Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fusion of Democrats and Republicans in the United States, to avoid any fall campaign for seats in Congress, so that the present Congress will be returned, was charged on Thursday night by J. A. H. Hopkins of New York, national chairman of the National Party, who urged that candidates of the new party be placed in the field for three-cornered fights wherever practicable.

Both of the big parties come up this fall with impossible programs, upon which neither can win, said Mr. Hopkins, in addressing a meeting of National Party members at the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston. He pointed to the anomaly of both the Democrats and Republicans trying to beat each other on the same platform, the winning of the war.

Neither party, he declared, is supporting President Wilson, and he asserted that if the President were asked he would say that he did not want the present "rubber stamp" Congress returned to Washington. "With the single exception of the 'pork barrel' bill," he said, "Congress has not initiated a single law in five years. The White House has had the responsibility."

"The two dominating political parties are scared," he stated, "for they know that the National Party is truly representing the sentiment of the country. The National Party has got the goods; and it can deliver them, and intends to do so."

The meeting informally nominated Demarest Lloyd of Boston, state chairman of the party, to be Massachusetts' first candidate for Congress on the National Party ticket. It also adopted a resolution urging President Wilson to reconsider his position on war prohibition.

Henry D. Nunn of Boston, who presided, believed the time was ripe for a political, social and economic regeneration. He placed the party firmly back of President Wilson, and added:

"I only wish that we had a party as numerous as the Democratic Party and inspired with the same sentiments of the President. If we had there would be none here advocating the organization of a new party."

"But the elements that are in power in the United States, the financial and other elements, are not in sympathy with President Wilson. They are ready, when the war is over, to put everything back where it was before the war started."

James Mackay of Boston, a scientific economist, showed that the platform of the National Party and of the British Labor Party are in 97 per cent agreement. The chief disagreement is on the subject of prohibition, the British party tolerating a makeshift prohibition plank, he said.

"President Wilson," Mr. Mackay stated, "is in more agreement with these two parties, the National Party and the British Labor Party, than with any other party in the United States."

New Party Prospects

Henry D. Nunn Says Potency of Ideas Must Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"In appraising the prospects of this new party, the National Party, the potency of ideas must be taken into account," said Henry D. Nunn in addressing the meeting of the National Party in Boston on Thursday night. "Ideas will make their way in spite of seemingly overwhelming obstacles; in spite of apathy, ignorance and powerful interests. The National Party is rich in ideas, in true ideas, in practical ideas."



For the children as well as for mother and father.

EVERY WEEK

SHAMPOO is highly recommended.

It has all the advantages of a pure coconut oil shampoo with the added quality of refined crude oil which makes the hair delightfully soft and lustrous. Use it as often as you wish, after the dusty motor ride or to remove the hair from dirt and oil. The results will be highly satisfactory.

It is a thorough cleanser, yet so mild that its frequent use is harmless. Monitor readers from coast to coast write most enthusiastic letters about it. If your dealer cannot supply you, kindly show him this advertisement and ask him to order a dozen or more. \$4.00 per dozen, sent prepaid. Until your dealer can supply you, order from us. Large bottle 36c or 5 bottles \$2.00, sent prepaid.

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CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co., Mandel Bros., Carson-Pirie-Scott Co.
DENVER—A. J. Lewis & Son.
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ST. LOUIS—H. H. Eberly Co.
MINNEAPOLIS—The Dayton Co., L. S. Donaldson Co.

TOPEKA—The Pelletier Stores.
LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson Co.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Oils, Worman & King, and hundreds of dealers in smaller cities.

If your dealer doesn't supply you order today from us and see what a superior article EVERY WEEK SHAMPOO really is.

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.
Marshall Field Building, Chicago, Ill.

as compared with any party that has ever preceded it.

"If the time is right for those ideas to fructify, the National Party will wax great and become an instrument for the ushering in of real democracy. If the time is not right, the ideas will still be right and nothing will be lost but well-meant effort, and even that will be gained for those who exert themselves for an unselfish purpose."

"Our part is to make known the ideas embodied in the National Party platform. If they are right, as we believe they are, and if the time is right, as we believe it is, those ideas will be accepted by the people and will inspire right action."

"We are as yet but a handful; tomorrow, next year, we may be many, for earnest men and women in every walk of life are rapidly awakening to the call of a new day, and we hope, and devoutly pray, that we may keep the National Party clean, efficient and worthy of their allegiance."

"All of us, I am sure, have keenly felt the need of political, social and economic regeneration. We have not been able to remain at peace with a system which denies three-fourths of the people a decent chance to live free and wholesome lives. But we have differed, and differed vigorously, as to the ways and means of improving that system. Political action is chiefly concerned with immediate steps, and we Progressives, Prohibitionists, Socialists, Single Taxers, can go a long way together in political action before we begin seriously to diverge."

"We are all of one mind in regard to the war; we deeply feel that our beloved country is consecrated anew to those ideals of human freedom which gave it glorious birth, and we love and honor our great President and we joyfully agree with, and enthusiastically support his war aims. We wish it distinctly understood that the President has our entire confidence and loyal support."

Y. M. C. A. WANTS 1000 WOMEN FOR FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Young Men's Christian Association will need 1000 women by Sept. 1, for work with the American expeditionary forces in France, according to an announcement here by Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the association, who has just returned from a tour of the war fronts. Enlistment stations already have been established in New York, Boston and Chicago. Mr. Mott stated that a majority of the 40,000 workers with the British Y. M. C. A. in France were women.

NEW ORDERS LIKELY ON TUGS AND HARBORS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—New orders tightening regulations governing the licensing and movement of tugs and other vessels in American harbors in anticipation of war conditions being brought to this side of the Atlantic will be issued shortly by the Treasury, and enforced by customs authorities, it is indicated today. Vessels will be required to get licenses and to submit to more strict rules concerning movement and anchorage. Persons will not be allowed to carry cameras on or about harbors, except on ferry boats.

ITALIAN FESTA PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Members of Circolo Italo-Americano are to be entertained at an informal Italian festa by Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Russell at their estate, "Middemead," near Wellesley, on the afternoon of Monday, June 17. Miss Elizabeth Balch is in charge of arrangements for the circle.

ACTION IS URGED ON SUFFRAGE ISSUE

Republican Supporters of Amendment in United States Senate Make Effort to Have Question Voted On in Present Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Republican supporters of the suffrage amendment made a determined effort on Thursday to have the amendment called up for consideration by the Senate. Minority Leader Gallinger opened the debate on the question by declaring that it was vitally necessary that the supporters of the amendment should be fully informed as to the intentions of the committee of the majority in charge of the amendment.

Increasing pressure, he declared, was being brought to bear on senators from all sections of the country, and as many members of the Senate would soon leave Washington, the senator from New Hampshire declared that there should be no delay in bringing the amendment to a vote. Other Republicans who advocated the same course were Senators Cummins of Iowa, Nelson of Minnesota, Smith of Michigan, Fall of New Mexico. All these senators advocated that the amendment should be promptly disposed of and at all events during this session of Congress. Without exception, they expressed the opinion that the amendment would pass at any time it should be called up for a vote.

Senator Shafroth of Colorado, one of the members of the committee in charge of the amendment, stated the position of his committee, declaring that the situation with regard to the amendment was virtually unchanged and that two or three votes were still lacking for the necessary two-thirds.

The policy of the committee, he said, was to take no chances on the amendment. Pressure, he added, was being brought to bear on the Senate but the committee deemed it a wiser plan to wait until two or three senators who were disposed to support the amendment, should have pledged their votes. The Senator from Colorado agreed with the Republican members in the opinion that the amendment had a good chance of passing the Senate at any time. He indicated that it would be called up in this session.

SECRET WIRE NEWS TO GERMANY CUT OFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Government agents now feel sure they have stopped all means of clandestine cable or radio communication between the United States and Germany. After investigation, they have found that it usually takes four or five weeks for information published generally in this country to be published in Germany or Austria. This is about the time required to carry newspapers or mail matter to Germany through the North European neutral countries. Repeated tests, officials say, have shown that important news reached the German Government only through American newspapers, copies of which were actually carried to Germany or the adjoining neutral countries.

NEW FEATURE ON FOURTH

WASHINGTON, D. C.—State governors are asked by the Committee on Public Information to issue proclamations designating the Fourth of July this year as a day of celebration for the foreign-born in the United States. The idea has been approved by President Wilson.

Paint—or Rebuild?

Building materials are high and repairs are much more costly than painting.

Lowe Brothers High Standard Liquid Paint will protect and preserve lumber worth many times the cost of the paint. Painting now is economic conservation.

Lowe Brothers Paint represents true economy because it works easily, spreads far, covers well, wears long, leaves a good surface for repainting. We have been making these statements for over forty years. Only the truth will bear such repetition.

Write for this booklet—'Paint and Painting' tells how to avoid common paint failures. It is yours for the asking.

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DISQUALIFIED MEN WILL BE RETAINED

**Soldiers at Camp Devens Who
Are Not Sent Overseas Will
Be Used in the United States
for Domestic Service**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Men who are disqualified for overseas service in the seventy-sixth national army division will be held for domestic service only, and there is a possibility they may be detailed to the United States Guard for duty in guarding wharves and along water fronts. With the work of examination practically completed, it is believed this number will not exceed 2500 men who will be transferred to the depot brigade from their divisional organizations. They will probably be replaced by men from the brigade, although this is not officially announced.

Recruits arriving at the cantonment in the future will be classified according to their trades in civil life, and lists will be prepared of men required for the different professions needed in the division. These men will then be required to take certain trade tests which will be given by experts along such lines as carpentering, masonry, blacksmithing, chauffeurs, electricians and plumbers.

As any of these trades are needed in the various divisions of the camp men will be called by consultation of the card catalogue, and no time will be lost in securing the required workers. This new plan will not become effective at once, but eventually it is to be employed at all national army cantonments.

Lieut.-Col. Henry G. Stahl is a new officer in the three hundred and first infantry, usually designated as "Boston's Own." He will take the place made vacant by the transfer of Lieut. Col. Moor N. Falls, who was promoted to colonel and sent to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va. Regimental Sergeant-Major Carl J. Wald of the headquarters company has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the adjutant-general's department of the national army and has been made an assistant to the division personnel officer under Capt. Caleb Warner.

The water-cooled Browning guns were used here for the first time on Thursday, and their uses and mechanism were explained by Lieut. Joseph O. Loscalzo who came here from the ordnance department at Springfield, Mass. The gun is accredited with being the most satisfactory of any weapon now in use.

Trenches in the rear of the base hospital were raided by members of the division bayonet school on Thursday night in charge of Capt. R. H. Goodday and Sgt.-Maj. C. H. Dawson, school instructors, both of the British army. The men who were wearing gas masks advanced in regular order, and routed the "enemy" from their trenches by means of a barrage fire.

The seventy-sixth division pursued another "enemy" outfit for a couple of miles through the Lancaster region, keeping in contact with the opposing force by rapid marching. Other military maneuvers are to be employed during the next few days under direction of Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the division.

Brig.-Gen. Ruckman Praised

**Governor of Texas Tells of Efficient
Work in Southwest**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Gov. W. P. Hobby of Texas has sent to Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commanding the Northwestern Department, U. S. A., a letter commending him for his splendid work as commanding general of the Southern Department, U. S. A., and expressing his regret of Brigadier-General Ruckman's transfer to Boston. Mention is made of Brigadier-General Ruckman's efficient service while he was stationed at San Antonio, Tex.

Lieut.-Col. Alexander H. Johnson of the coast defenses at Narragansett Bay, R. I., was in conference with Brigadier-General Ruckman today on official business.

Lieut. W. S. Graves of Atlanta, Ga., has been detailed to the Northeastern Department, U. S. A., from Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., to become an assistant to Capt. Jerome Clark, departmental finance officer.

Capt. Thomas J. Johnston today took over the duties of departmental insurance officer formerly filled by Maj. Michael J. Moore who has been made assistant chief-of-staff in the department.

Soldiers receiving technical training at the Franklin Union are having the advantage of being shown the official war film, "The Making of a Soldier," at that institution, also army field clerks in the Northwestern Department, U. S. A.

Brigadier-General Ruckman and members of his staff, also Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the first naval district; Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, and other army and navy officials have been invited to attend the initial presentation of official United States war films at the Shubert Theater on Monday evening, June 10. The film was secured by the United States signal corps and navy photographers and illustrates many kinds of war activities. On the evening designated, representatives of the army, navy, and marine corps, will be stationed in the corridors of the theater indicating the different branches of the service, and a band from Ft. Warren will give a concert of patriotic music outside the theater. Racing pigeon fanciers, telegraph and radio operators, linemen, installers and electricians are needed by the

signal corps for the signal corps camp at Little Silver, N. J.

There are various openings for qualified men between the ages of 18 and 40 years to enlist, or for draftees to be inducted in the signal corps service, provided they are college men who have taken courses in engineering, physics, electricity and similar subjects. Applications for this service will be received by Capt. Foster Veltenehmer, department signal officer at Northeastern Headquarters, U. S. A.

Registrants Number 22,452

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—With returns in and tabulated from all but four of the local boards in Massachusetts, figures show that 22,452 young men were registered on Wednesday in accordance with the recent regulation requiring registration of all men who have become 21 years of age since June 5, 1917. Of this number, 18,363 have been placed in group A, which includes citizens not of Negro descent, and declarants not of Negro descent from countries with which the United States is not at war.

Official figures from all but one division of Boston show a total of 4528 men registered. Of this number 3603 are classified as white citizens, 146 Negro citizens and 79 aliens. Additional names of those who registered in other places, but whose cards have not yet reached their draft boards will, it is believed, bring Boston's total somewhat higher.

Opportunities for Mechanics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—There are many opportunities in the United States Navy for mechanics, machinists, mates, carpenters, mates, coppermiths, shipfitters, blacksmiths, and quartermasters. Men with mechanical ability are especially needed for the naval aviation service, as each machine requires 10 men for ground repair work. Application for any of these positions should be made at the naval recruiting office, 146 Tremont Street.

Recruiting records in the merchant marine were broken on Thursday when 178 men between 21 and 30 years of age passed the examinations and enrolled on the training ships stationed at East Boston. All the New England states were well represented, and several were from the Great Lakes region. The Shipping Board is to open a new station at the training base, where it will be possible to examine 300 men daily.

Other recruiting records for the day were: Navy 46, naval reserve 97, marine corps 10, army 21, and British-Canadian forces 9.

TESTIMONY IS GIVEN IN RUTHERFORD CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hans Insberg, a conscientious objector from Camp Devens, Mass., testified in the federal court in Brooklyn today that he joined the International Bible Students Association because he believed affiliation with the association would result in his exemption from military service. He was a witness at the trial of Joseph F. Rutherford and seven associates on the charge of circulating anti-draft literature.

Rutherford became the leader of the association, succeeding "Pastor" Russell, its founder. Part of the conspiracy charged was the placing in national army camps of copies of Russell's posthumous book, "The Finished Mystery," which, it is said, criticized the entrance of the United States into the war as a "crime."

Insberg declared no formal ceremony marked his enrollment as a member of the association, and that the only condition was that he "consecrate his life to the Lord."

PROFITS IN BACK YARD GARDENING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—The back-yard gardening and poultry raising can be made to pay in the city, according to J. C. Graham, head of the poultry department of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, who in lectures being given on the Boston Common, is telling how he made a profit of \$129.43 on a space of 80 by 132 feet in his own back yard last year. Besides his garden he had 12 hens and one pig. From the 12 hens he made a profit of \$41.82 during the ten months. The eggs produced numbered 1808 and brought an average price of 46 cents a dozen.

SEIZURE OF RECORDS OF CONTRACT WORK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Federal agents on Thursday raided the Tebo Yacht Basin Company and the Todd Shipyard Corporation in Brooklyn and seized nearly a ton of records of work being carried on at the basin on contracts with the government calling for the expenditure of about \$4,000,000. The raid followed four weeks' investigation by government agents. An alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States is charged.

WIN THE WAR MEETINGS OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—The first of a series of meetings in plants in and around Boston, which are engaged on work related to shipbuilding, to impress upon the workmen the important part they have in the winning of the war, was arranged for noon today at the plant of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, 798 First Street, South Boston, under the auspices of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board. The second meeting was held at the plant of the Ashton Valve Company, in Cambridge. The speakers were Dr. George V. Daniels of Philadelphia, and Lieut. J. A. Clark, one of the original members of the Princess Pats, of the Canadian expeditionary force.

CHICAGO STRIKE IS CALLED OFF

**Mediation Plan Adopted in Stock
Yards Controversy and Arbitrator Will Fix Wages**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.
CHICAGO, Ill.—After the number of strikers had reached 2000, stock yards workers of Chicago agreed on Thursday to the mediation plan of the State Industrial Commission, and the employers also, and as a result a walkout which threatened to menace the food supply of the country if persisted in, was adjusted in 24 hours.

The strikers were employees of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company. They left their jobs on Wednesday, and the number on strike was being augmented continually Thursday. The newly formed Live Stock Handlers Union conducted the strike. Their rate of pay was 37½ cents an hour for an eight-hour day, and they quit work after demands for a raise of \$15 monthly was met by a counterproposal of a 35 monthly raise for the employers. This the men rejected.

The far-reaching effect of the stock handlers' strike caused extraordinary pressure to be brought to adjust it, in Chicago. There are 60,000 employees at the Union Stock Yards, and it was realized that a strike rapidly extending its scope would be a blow to the whole nation.

Thursday morning Robert Osborne and Ernest Whitall, mediators of the State Industrial Commission, rounded up representatives of both parties, and a conference looking toward a settlement was under way by noon. It resulted in leaving the \$15 monthly raise demand to Judge Samuel Alschuler, who arbitrated the recent difficulty between the packers and their employees. Minor differences were disposed of by mutual concessions. The men will return to work at once.

HARVARD COLLEGE BOARD OF OVERSEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Fourteen nominees for the board of overseers of Harvard College have been determined as a result of a postal ballot. In all, 4518 ballots were cast. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Nahant received the highest number of votes. Election of members of the board will be held at Harvard on commencement day, Thursday, June 20. Five vacancies on the board are for a term of six years, one for two years and one for three years.

The list of nominees is: Henry Cabot Lodge '71, of Nahant; Paul Revere Frothingham '86, of Boston; Ira Nelson Hollis, A. M. (hon.) '99, of Worcester; George Wigglesworth '74, of Milton; Charles F. Thwing '76, of Cleveland; Francis Randall Appleton '75, of New York City; Joseph Lee '83, of Boston; Julian W. Mack LL.B. '87, of Chicago; William Cowper Boyden '86, of Chicago; Charles Allerton Coolidge '81, of Boston; Benjamin Bowditch Thayer '85, of New York City; Minot Simons '91, of Cleveland; James Handasyd Perkins '98, of New York City; Henry Jackson '80, of Boston.

Insberg declared no formal ceremony marked his enrollment as a member of the association, and that the only condition was that he "consecrate his life to the Lord."

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SHIPPING ARE ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—All section commanders of the first naval district have been instructed by Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the district, that the gates in the nets at ports near where submarines are now operating will be closed to ships from 8 p. m. until 4:30 a. m., and that all fishing vessels and coastwise traffic will proceed as usual, but will be given the latest information as to routing daily. He further announces that all overseas shipping will wait for instructions from Washington, and requests section commanders to notify all army officers in charge of forts, collectors of customs, etc.

Steamers of 16 knots and above coming through the Cape Cod Canal will not require any convoy. Slow vessels and tugs with tows, through the canal will be conveyed. Slow vessels outside will be conveyed from Boston to the entrance to the shoals. Vessels bound down east will be

ANTI-IDLING LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau.
REGINA, Sask.—A fair sample of the working of the anti-idling law was seen here when an Austrian was fined \$20 for declining to accept a job as a farmhand at \$65 a month and "all found."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Following commencement exercises yesterday, the selected unit from the Franklin Union training detachment, national army, received diplomas Thursday evening. These men have received special training in automobile, engine and mechanical construction work, and will soon take charge of motor cars and gun tractors in France. Exercises began with a drill on Boston Common which was followed by a retreat from the barracks. In the evening a reception was given to the graduates at the training school. The program included addresses by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, U. S. A., and by Capt. Edmund J. MacIver, U. S. R. C., formerly of the three hundred and fifteenth infantry at Camp Meade, Maryland, and now commanding officer of the Franklin Union training detachment.

ROUTED TO MAKE, AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, A RUN FROM BOSTON BY NIGHT.

Section commanders will keep in touch with all shipping entering harbors. When a vessel desires to sail for any other than the coasting route, the section commander will report to the commandant, first naval district, name of the vessel, nationality, when she desires to sail and for what port, and orders will be given by the commandant for the sailing of that vessel.

STAR OF SERVICE BOOK TO BE ISSUED

BOSTON, Mass.—Page proofs of the "Star of Service," the new publication to be issued by the Secretary of State, in accordance with a recent act of the Legislature, were received by Deputy Secretary of State Herbert Boynton, the editor, today, and it is expected that the book will soon be ready for distribution to the public. It will contain 20 pages, most of which will be devoted to explaining the meaning of the stars in the service flag and the proper way to use them, with handsome plates of each.

The work is the result of a special message by Governor McCall to the Legislature, in which he called attention to the necessity for such a publication. The Legislature made the appropriation for 5000 copies.

"The blue star upon a white field," the pamphlet says, "is so universally accepted as the emblem of service, that its use is continued, the symbols being the same, however, when the white star on a blue ground is used.

"Each star should represent a particular individual in the same manner as each star in the national flag represents a state, by starting in the upper left-hand corner and counting from left to right. The arrangement of names may be accomplished either by dates of entrance into service, by alphabetical arrangement, or by lot."

AWARDS MADE AT LATIN SCHOOL

**Announcement of Honors for the
Year Follows the Annual
Prize Speaking Contest**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Equaling the interest the contest for public speaking prizes at the Public Latin School today was the announcement of awards for the year's work in other subjects. These awards are as follows:

For excellence in classical studies: Malcolm D. Clarke, Elliott M. Finkelstein, John J. Herlihy, Samuel Abrams, Nathaniel H. Frank, Karl W. Baker, Vincent E. Benander, Arnold P. Beverage, Michael G. Whalen, Sawyer Bolonsky, Fulvio C. Forte, Eugene C. Glover, Roger C. Noyes, Leo Shubow, Harry A. Johnson, Thomas R. Hull, Paul R. Goldings, Powell H. Humphries, Aaron Levy, Peter F. J. Dolan, Harold R. Robinson, John A. Sheehan, Frederick T. DeBell, Francis W. B. King, Herbert E. Whiting, Warren F. Parr, Edward C. Marget.

For excellence in modern studies: Edward M. Rubin, Michael D'Amelio, Sigmund I. Neugrosch, Samuel Gold, Henry Rosen, Francis J. Sullivan, Constantine Barbaris, Hyman H. Rudofsky, Charles H. Gushee, Samuel Smith, Isadore Elin, Laurence E. Bunker, Walter V. Stearns, Harry Freeman, Samuel H. Segool, Carl T. Crosby, Samuel Goldings, Oscar Karrell, Nathan Stoller, Charles F. McNeil, James A. Carter, Edmund V. Watson, William A. Henderson, Samuel Kurland, John F. Delaney, Clarence Levin, Philip L. Sullivan.

For excellency in reading, first prize, Harold B. Bross; second prize, Henry McCurdy; third prize, Joseph Kruger.

For general excellency in conduct and studies, Eugene C. Glover, Herbert E. Whiting, Powell H. Humphries, William A. Henderson, Karl W. Baker, Paul J. Weners, Joseph S. Lanigan, Charles J. A. Kallinas, Joseph R. Tierney, Joseph E. Daley, Francis W. B. King, Edward C. Marget.

For exemplary conduct and fidelity: Vito Mirabile, Harold B. Bross, Leslie A. Skinner, Peter J. Monahan, Thomas J. Fennessey, Philip F. Kenney, Richard T. Murphy, Arthur M. Bon, John L. Donovan Jr., John W. Gordon, Robert M. Morrissey, Myron S. Silbert, Edward Bertman, Henry T. O'Keefe, Moses Hirsch, Frank E. Johansen, Lewis J. Farrall, John W. Roper, Cornelius A. O'Keefe, Gerard W. Stephenson, Henry A. McCashin, Paul L. Norton, John E. Redmond, William V. Haynes, James T. Mulligan, Ralph F. Best, John H. Halloran, Charles Leelike.

For original written exercise: For an English poem on the subject "Boston," Sumner H. Askowitch; for an English essay, Carl N. Bensinger.

For translations into English: from the Latin, James G. Hagopian; from and into French, Elliott M. Finkelstein.

Gardner prize, Elliott M. Finkelstein. Derby prize, Elliott M. Finkelstein. Class of 1885 prizes, John A. Sheehan, Powell H. Humphries, Francis W. B. King and Paul R. Goldings.

The Schellenbach prize, Morris Goldberg.

The John K. Richardson prize, Francis X. Grady.

Honorable mention for conspicuous records during the entire course for perfection in attendance, for four years: Harold B. Bross, Carl V. Chandler, John J. Herlihy, Vito Mirabile, Henry W. Stephan.

For conduct above criticism for five years: Frederic S. Hill; for four years, Carl N. Bensinger, Harold B. Bross, Carl S. Chandler, Elliott M. Finkelstein, John J. Herlihy, Barrett Hurwitz, Arthur M. Kahn, Richard C. Lichtenstein Jr., George L. McKim, William H. Martin, Donald S. Parker, George A. Saxton, Stanley S. Setchell, Benjamin Trustman.

The time-honored speaking day also was observed today by the school. The program was wholly patriotic and each number was directly or indirectly connected with the war. Harold Thurman gave Patrick Henry's "Liberty," and Samuel H. Epstein gave Moncheur's "Liberty." Joseph Kruger gave Burr's "The Prayer," and George T. McKim closed the program with "The Corporal of Chancellorsville." Other speakers were Paul R. Wendt, Edward C. Marget, Delmer E. Englewald, Roland J.

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The Schellenbach prize, Morris Goldberg.

The John K. Richardson prize, Francis X. Grady.

Honorable mention for conspicuous records during the entire course for perfection in attendance, for four years: Harold B. Bross, Carl V. Chandler, John J. Herlihy, Vito Mirabile, Henry W. Stephan.

For conduct above criticism for five years: Frederic S. Hill; for four years, Carl N. Bensinger, Harold B. Bross, Carl S. Chandler, Elliott M. Finkelstein, John J. Herlihy, Barrett Hurwitz, Arthur M. Kahn, Richard C. Lichtenstein Jr., George L. McKim, William H. Martin, Donald S. Parker, George A. Saxton, Stanley S. Setchell, Benjamin Trustman.

The time-honored speaking day also was observed today by the school. The program was wholly patriotic and each number was directly or indirectly connected with the war. Harold Thurman gave Patrick Henry's "Liberty," and Samuel H. Epstein gave Moncheur's "Liberty." Joseph Kruger gave Burr's "The Prayer," and George T. McKim closed the program with "The Corporal of Chancellorsville." Other speakers were Paul R. Wendt, Edward C. Marget, Delmer E. Englewald, Roland J.

AWARDS MADE AT LATIN SCHOOL

**Announcement of Honors for the
Year Follows the Annual
Prize Speaking Contest**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Equaling the interest the contest for public speaking prizes at the Public Latin School today was the announcement of awards for the year's work in other subjects. These awards are as follows:

For excellence in classical studies: Malcolm D. Clarke, Elliott M. Finkelstein, John J. Herlihy, Samuel Abrams, Nathaniel H. Frank, Karl W. Baker, Vincent E. Benander, Arnold P. Beverage, Michael G. Whalen, Sawyer Bolonsky, Fulvio C. Forte, Eugene C. Glover, Roger C. Noyes, Leo Shubow, Harry A. Johnson, Thomas R. Hull, Paul R. Goldings, Powell H. Humphries, Aaron Levy, Peter F. J. Dolan, Harold R. Robinson, John A. Sheehan, Frederick T. DeBell, Francis W. B. King, Herbert E. Whiting, Warren F. Parr, Edward C. Marget.

For excellence in modern studies: Edward M. Rubin, Michael D'Amelio, Sigmund I. Neugrosch, Samuel Gold, Henry Rosen, Francis J. Sullivan, Constantine Barbaris, Hyman H. Rudofsky, Charles H. Gushee, Samuel Smith, Isadore Elin, Laurence E. Bunker, Walter V. Stearns, Harry Freeman, Samuel H. Segool, Carl T. Crosby, Samuel Goldings, Oscar Karrell, Nathan Stoller, Charles F. McNeil, James A. Carter, Edmund V. Watson, William A. Henderson, Samuel Kurland, John F. Delaney, Clarence Levin, Philip L. Sullivan.

For excellency in reading, first prize, Harold B. Bross; second prize, Henry McCurdy; third prize, Joseph Kruger.

For general excellency in conduct and studies, Eugene C. Glover, Herbert E. Whiting, Powell H. Humphries, William A. Henderson, Karl W. Baker, Paul J. Weners, Joseph S. Lanigan, Charles J. A. Kallinas, Joseph R. Tierney, Joseph E. Daley, Francis W. B. King, Edward C. Marget.

For exemplary conduct and fidelity: Vito Mirabile, Harold B. Bross, Leslie A. Skinner, Peter J. Monahan, Thomas J. Fennessey, Philip F. Kenney, Richard T. Murphy, Arthur M. Bon, John L. Donovan Jr., John W. Gordon, Robert M. Morrissey, Myron S. Silbert, Edward Bertman, Henry T. O'Keefe, Moses Hirsch, Frank E. Johansen, Lewis J. Farrall, John W. Roper, Cornelius A. O'Keefe, Gerard W. Stephenson, Henry A. McCashin, Paul L. Norton, John E. Redmond, William V. Haynes, James T. Mulligan, Ralph F. Best, John H. Halloran, Charles Leelike.

For original written exercise: For an English poem on the subject "Boston," Sumner H. Askowitch; for an English essay, Carl N. Bensinger.

For translations into English: from the Latin, James G. Hagopian; from and into French, Elliott M. Finkelstein.

Gardner prize, Elliott M. Finkelstein. Derby prize, Elliott M. Finkelstein. Class of 1885 prizes, John A. Sheehan, Powell H. Humphries, Francis W. B. King and Paul R. Goldings.

The Schellenbach prize, Morris Goldberg.

The John K. Richardson prize, Francis X. Grady.

Honorable mention for conspicuous records during the entire course for perfection in attendance, for four years: Harold B. Bross, Carl V. Chandler, John J. Herlihy, Vito Mirabile, Henry W. Stephan.

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Y. M. C. A. OFFICERS' MEETING TO OPEN

**Delegates From All Over United
States Are Arriving at Spring-
field, Mass., for Conference**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Hundreds of delegates seeking information about intensive war zone methods which can be applied to city life have arrived here for the commencement of the fortieth conference of the Association of Employed Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America tonight. Advance reservations indicated that fully 800 members would be present in the west gymnasium of the Association College when Walter T. Diack, of New York, chairman of the association, called the conference to order.

Dr. John R. Mott, of New York, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., recently returned from three months of inspection in Great Britain, France and Italy, will be introduced as the first speaker and, from the wealth of material gathered in the war zone, will blaze new trails in association progress. Other speakers from the western front are scheduled.

For the first time in the association's history, an annual conference was attended by secretaries in uniform—the now-familiar forest green garb with the red triangle emblem on the sleeves being seen frequently in the groups arriving here. The uniformed delegates are those working under the Y. M. C. A. War Work Council.

Preceding the main conference the industrial department will hold a conference of Pacific Coast delegates regarding activities among the loggers and shipbuilders of the West doing government work.

A symposium on "Ungrasped and Undeveloped Opportunities of the Young Men's Christian Association" will be presented to the gathering in the reports of four commissions through their chairmen. Charles R. Towson of New York will speak Saturday morning on the phase relating to men of the industries. H. W. Gibson of Boston will speak Saturday night on the opportunities among young men.

L. Wilbur Messer of Chicago is to speak Monday morning on opportunities for cooperation with association men of other lands. George C. Hubert of Hartford will speak Tuesday morning on opportunities among the membership.

Summing up, Dr. George J. Fisher of New York will report on Tuesday on the securing and training of men necessary to meet these opportunities. Following a discussion on the new spheres opened for Y. M. C. A. work, Dr. Mott will make the concluding address.

As a result of the war, many secretaries who were prominent in preceding conventions are absent this year. There are 374 Y. M. C. A. secretaries in the military forces of the United States, 34 in the Canadian fighting forces, and many more are in "Y" huts along the western battle front of France.

SALES TO SOLDIERS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Four men charged with selling liquor to sailors in Chelsea were brought to the Federal Building today by officials of the naval provost guard and arraigned before United States Commissioner William H. Hayes Jr. The men gave their names as Alexander J. McDonald, Patrick F. Burke, Leo de Nys and Roy A. G. Hagelin.

INSURANCE SOCIETY ELECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Mass.—Elias H. Söndheim was elected president of the Insurance Society of Massachusetts at its annual meeting on Thursday evening, Charles H. Nudd declining reelection. The money collected at the annual dinner of the society has been given to war relief. Reports of the officers and committees showed the organization to be in a flourishing condition.

Get right down to the hidden parts

You are particular about the service you get from tires. How about lubrication?

DIXON'S
GRAPHITE
Automobile
LUBRICANTS

prevent wear and tear caused by metal-to-metal contact. The specially selected fine graphite puts a well-wearing film over bearing surfaces that makes riding smoother—mileage higher and upkeep lower.

Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.

Joseph Dixon Crucible Company
Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827

No matter where you travel—mountains, seashore, city or country—you find a Huyler's store or Huyler's agency convenient.

Huyler's
Assorted Chocolates
(War Candies Package)

are candies of a character approved by the Food Administration.

\$1.00 per lb.

INSTANT POSTUM

A cup of good cheer for those who relish a hot drink with meals.

INSTANT POSTUM refreshes in a wholesome way and its satisfying flavor adds pleasure to the dining hour. A most agreeable beverage for child or adult and one that is guaranteed for purity.

Wholesome-Economical

COORDINATION OF THE MILK INDUSTRY

United States Food Officials Consider Establishment of a Dairying Department for Regulation of the Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Establishment by the Food Administration of the United States of a dairying department with special reference to the regulation of milk rates in various sections of the country, is under consideration by officials of the Food Administration at Washington, according to advices received in this city today.

It is understood that the object of such a movement is to coordinate the work of the various regional milk commissions appointed by the Food Administration in November, 1917, and to devise a general plan for the management and control of the dairying industry, especially the production and distribution of whole milk.

During the past five months milk rates in the large consuming centers of the United States, such as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago have been fixed by commissions after more or less extended investigation of the cost at the farm and the city delivery station. Consumers rates, however, have varied considerably among the different cities. For instance, during the month of May milk was selling in Boston at 14½ cents a quart, in New York at 13½ cents, in Chicago at 13 cents, and in Philadelphia at 12 cents.

In several of the milk centers the regional boards have been unable to settle the differences of the producer and distributor, and in one or two instances the members of the boards have resigned.

In other cities the regional commissions have not only fixed prices by agreement between the farmers and dealers but have sought to solve the surplus problem, which has proved a stumbling-block in the dairy industry for many years. A surplus plan established by the New England Regional Milk Commission is now being worked out under the direction of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, who has been appointed Milk Administrator for the district and is being watched with much interest by other regional commissions.

At present, however, the different commissions are apparently working along varying lines and it is the desire of the Food Administration to coordinate the activities of the commissions and if possible establish a national basis for milk rates and make provisions for the conduct of the industry under a national board working through the regional commissions.

Milk experts in Boston claim that the regional commissions should be maintained and allowed to fix milk rates in the consuming centers, owing to the fact that dairying conditions vary considerably in the different sections of the country. It is declared that owing to the ruggedness of New England the distance from the source of the feed supply and the higher cost of labor as compared with other sections justify higher prices for New England milk. Whether these conditions will be recognized by a central commission in charge of the milk industry is a question which is already being discussed by both producers and distributors of milk in New England.

MR. HERBERT SAMUEL ON IRISH QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEEDS, England.—Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., was the chief speaker at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Liberal Association held recently at Leeds.

Referring to the Irish question, he contended that if they had adopted the same wise policy with regard to Ireland as they had adopted toward all other parts of the Empire, they would have received the same loyalty and active service in return. The first thing that Grattan's Parliament had done was to vote 20,000 men for the British navy. There was, he admitted, a strong case for calling upon Irishmen to share in the sacrifices with the rest of the Empire, and they could all have wished that Irishmen had said that, in spite of the misgovernment of their country, the cause in which the Allies were engaged was so supreme that Irishmen would put their own affairs aside and take an equal share in the struggle. In statesmanship one had to consider not only what was desirable, but what was practicable, and one could not impose compulsory military service on a European people who were almost unanimous in refusing to submit to it. Almost the whole of Ireland was now in a state of a simmering revolt. The effect upon British military strength was not likely to be an increase of that strength, and they could only conclude that the policy adopted by their government was an instance of grave political unwisdom. The temperature of public opinion in Ireland at the present time was not very favorable to the compounding of a new constitution, but he felt sure that the House of Commons would welcome any practicable plan for establishing a full measure of self-government in Ireland, so long as that measure was one that would satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people.

Mr. Samuel said that he had been a member of the Cabinet for five years before the war, and he had no reason to be ashamed of the fact that during all that time they had persistently, honestly, and sincerely sought friendly relations with Germany. Seldom had the action of statesmen been so vindicated as had been the policy of Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey by the Lichnowsky revelations. As to the future and the safeguarding of peace in the world,

they were determined that as far as in them lay it should be secured above the caprice of a single ruler, by a great League of Nations which should have power enough to punish any criminal nation.

Passing on to consider some of the national problems that would arise after the war, Mr. Samuel said that the nation would be slow to adopt any system of taxation that would maintain high prices, and the cause of free trade had no reason to apologize in these days. Free trade had given the United Kingdom resources of wealth and merchant shipping which had been the salvation of themselves and their Allies, although they had not possessed the vast natural resources of the United States. Although they had been in a minority in adopting free trade, all the allied countries had been forced during the war to come to them for help. In the future "key" industries would be able to be maintained without anything in the nature of a general or special tariff during the time that might be required to establish them on a sound foundation. Home production of food might be encouraged by other means than by tariffs. Protection, while it promoted profits, did not necessarily promote production. It was the defense of inefficiency. The war had convinced them that their efforts should be devoted to securing that every member of the community should have a fair opportunity of a complete and happy life.

Mr. Samuel said that he was hopeful with regard to the prospects of the Whitley report. The relations between labor and capital would have to be put on a more satisfactory footing. The workman was not content to remain nothing more than a "hand." He did not think that the nation would approve of a return to the control of railways by private companies, and he hoped that canals and other means of transit would be brought under state control. He looked forward to the execution of the proposals recently made for the establishment of vast electric power stations under public control.

Although they had met together as Liberals, it was not, he said, the time to embark on a controversial political campaign, for the whole energies of the nation must be devoted to the supreme object of winning the war and establishing an abiding period of peace. Let them not tolerate the kind of peace to which Russia and the Ukraine had been subjected, for there would be no permanence in that. They must strive for an early peace, but must be sure that it was on the lines laid down by their leaders and President Wilson.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN IN WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following application to Secretary McAdoo for minimum pay of \$75 a month for women employed in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, comes an announcement from the Army Ordnance Department that equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries is to be allowed by that department.

This conforms to the policy formulated by the National War Labor Program, of which William Howard Taft is a member. With the departure of men under the new draft, many more women are to be employed in the munitions factories of the country than ever before. Women are now being assigned to the making of fuses, the loading of shells, work on drill presses, making and marking of fuses, assembling of artillery, inspection, drafting and electrical and carpentry work. They have been found exceedingly accurate in the timing of fuses and in inspection.

The J. L. Hudson Co.
DETROIT

The Ideal Fireless Cookstove

is sold in Detroit by this store.

Headquarters in This Vicinity for
DOMESTIC SCIENCE
FIRELESS COOK STOVE
and Modern Household Helps
THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLAIN
HARDWARE COMPANY
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Edwin A. Jackson & Bro.
INCORPORATED
MANTELS
and FIREPLACE FIXTURES
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We Are Exclusive Agents

The Dorris-Heyman Furniture Co.
Arizona's Leading House Furnishers
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"DOMESTIC SCIENCE" FIRELESS COOKSTOVES
Are sold in TAMPA exclusively by us.
Write or call on us for full description and prices.

TARR FURNITURE COMPANY
"Everything for the Home," Tampa, Florida.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS

MOREHOUSE & WELLS CO.

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C. F. ALBERT HARDWARE CO.
HOUSE FURNISHERS

Agents for THE TOLEDO FIRELESS COOKER

4507 Lincoln Ave., CHICAGO—Hawthorn 1801

FINANCIAL NEEDS OF UNITED STATES

Secretary of Treasury Gives Figures Showing Rapid Growth of Expenditures Calls for Much Additional Revenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary McAdoo has sent to Chairman Kitchin of the House Ways and Means Committee a letter explaining the financial requirements of the coming year. The Secretary says that if the present rate of increase in expenditures should continue for six months, the Treasury will actually have to disburse during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, approximately \$24,000,000,000.

He says this estimate is not based merely upon appropriations, nor merely upon estimates made by other departments, although they have been obtained and considered; it is based upon the actual experience of the Treasury during the past year, which has shown that actual expenditures, exclusive of transactions in the principal of the public debt, have increased at the average rate of \$100,000,000 per month since March, 1917.

In March, 1917, the expenditures were in round figures \$100,000,000. In May, 1918, they were \$1,503,195,000. If there should be no further increase during the coming fiscal year, the cash expenditures upon the May basis would be more than \$18,000,000,000. If, as seems inevitable, the increase in expenditures should continue at the rate of \$100,000,000 per month for the next six months or until December, 1918, and if thereafter the monthly expenditures should remain stationary until June 30, 1919, the Treasury would have to finance expenditures aggregating \$24,000,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, or, to put it another way, if the average monthly expenditure should exceed that for the month of May, 1918, by 33-1/3 per cent, we shall spend \$24,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1919.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the cash disbursements will amount to between \$12,500,000,000 and \$13,000,000,000. Of this amount, about one-third will have been raised by taxes and two-thirds by loans, all of which will be represented by long time obligations, that is, bonds of the first, second and third Liberty loans and war savings certificates. The country will thus have completed fit-

teen months of the war with a financial record unequalled by that of any other nation.

Mr. McAdoo says: "We cannot wisely contemplate nearly doubling our cash disbursements in the fiscal year 1919 without providing additional revenue. We cannot afford to rely upon \$4,000,000,000 only from taxation, because we shall then have to rely on raising \$20,000,000,000 by loans. This would be a surrender to the policy of high interest rates and inflation, with all the evil consequences which would flow inevitably therefrom, and which would, I firmly believe, bring ultimate disaster to the country. We cannot afford to base our future financing upon the quicksands of inflation or unhealthy credit expansion. If we are to preserve the financial strength of the nation, we must do sound and safe things, no matter whether they hurt our pockets or involve sacrifices—sacrifices of a relatively insignificant sort as compared with the sacrifices our soldiers and sailors are making to save the life of the nation."

CITIES REJECT GAS COMPANY ULTIMATUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—All hopes of compromising the gas rate controversy were abandoned when the cities involved announced at the hearing before the Oklahoma Corporation Commission, yesterday, that they would not yield to the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company's ultimatum that they must pay the advanced rates desired by the company or continue to suffer from a shortage of gas.

C. B. Ames, representing the Oklahoma Natural, declared in a statement before the commission that his company would not spend from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 building pipe lines to new gas fields unless the consumers agree to pay an advanced rate such as the company considers adequate. "It is a question of whether the public is willing to pay a rate of 25 cents to 40 cents and secure the advantage of added gas supply or whether it desires to experience another gas shortage next winter," said Mr. Ames.

R. H. Bartlett of Tulsa, secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company, admitted on cross-examination that his company owns the distributing companies in all the cities of the State it supplies excepting Oklahoma City, El Reno, Yukon and Shawnee. It developed that the Oklahoma Natural owns distributing concerns in about 60 cities and towns of the State.

STEEL NEEDS FOR WAR TO BE MET

War Industries Board Adopts Resolution Embodying Agreement Whereby Manufactured Products Are to Be Licensed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After a prolonged session on Thursday, the War Industries Board adopted a resolution embodying an agreement with the American Iron and Steel Institute, the purpose of which was to insure the direct and indirect war requirements of the United States and its allies being fully met. After that has been done, whatever surplus production there may be is to be equitably distributed among the industries engaged in non-war work.

This action will become effective at once. The agreement states that a careful study of the increasing direct and indirect war requirements for iron and steel products has convinced the War Industries Board of the necessity for a strict conservation of the supply now on hand and also for the expansion of existing sources of supply and the development of new ones. For the most part the nation's producers concur in the decision reached by the board and have indicated their willingness to cooperate with it in its efforts to meet promptly the demands of the United States and its allies.

Under the agreement, no pig iron or steel manufactured products are to be shipped or delivered unless by certificate issued by the priorities division of the War Industries Board; except that after such certificates have been issued, producers may utilize such raw materials and manufacturing capacity as they may have available to fill orders not covered by priority certificates, if such orders are within the schedule of purposes entitled to preference treatment. This would cover ships, including destroyers and submarine chasers; aircraft, munitions, military and naval supplies and operations, fuel for domestic consumption and manufacturing necessities named in the agreement.

Under food and collateral industries come foodstuffs for human consumption and domestic animals and plants handling them; tools; utensils; milling, preparing and refining foods and feeds; the products of such collateral industries as fertilizers, etc.; materials required for the preservation of

foods and feeds; clothing for the civilian population; railroad or other necessary transportation equipment; and public utilities serving war industries, army, navy and civilian population.

None of these things can be supplied, however, except by conformity with the preference lists of the priorities board and every producer of pig iron and steel manufactured products must by midnight at the end of each week forward to J. Leonard Repliege, the director of steel supply of the War Industries Board, a detailed statement of all shipments made during the week.

The director of steel supply and a committee appointed by the American Iron and Steel Institute are to make a study of the steel requirement of every department of the government and its allies and the capacity of the manufacturing plants of the United States to meet it and to present it to the board at the earliest possible date.

EMPIRE DAY IN EDMONTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Three thousand students of the Edmonton schools were inspected on Empire Day, May 23, by Major Hogbin. Various medals were presented to the boys and girls by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Brett. The cadets made a fine appearance in their khaki uniforms, and their bugle band lent the requisite smartness to their parade. Over 2000 girls in white middie and blue skirts paraded for inspection at the same time.

MORE AUTOMOBILES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From Its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Automobile licenses issued by the provincial registrar already number 40,000, which is 7,000 in excess of the total number issued in 1917.

FULL CITIZENSHIP FOR WOMEN IS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the increasing numbers of women in industrial occupations make it important that women should be given the protection of full citizenship is the stand taken by the Ward Eight Suffrage Association at its annual meeting at 345 Boylston Street on Thursday evening. Resolutions to this effect were ordered sent to the United States Senate urging the passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

Miss Eleanor Blackmur was re-elected chairman. Other officers elected were as follows: Mrs. Christopher R. Elliot, vice-chairman; Miss Lillian Landy, secretary; Miss A. M. Baldwin, treasurer. The following delegates to the State Association were chosen: Miss Eleanor Blackmur, Mrs. H. H. Colburn, Mrs. Christopher R. Elliot, Mrs. Horace Gray, Dr. Albert S. B. Guilford and Miss Rachel Wolfson. The alternates are: Mrs. C. H. Bond, Miss Lillian Landy, Miss Zillette Crosby, Mrs. William Barth, Miss Annie Kloss and Prof. Sarah Stites of the department of household economics at Simmons College.

TENANTS LEAGUE TO PROTEST HIGH RATES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Tenants League of Greater New York, with a membership of 10,000 announces that it will send a delegation to Washington to protest to President Wilson against the "exorbitant rentals" which "the majority of landlords" are charging. The delegates will be selected at a mass meeting on June 19, according to the secretary of the league.

Mrs. A. Louise Andrea

(Awarded gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition as Lecturer upon Foods and Instructor in Cookery)

will deliver a series of lectures on

Fireless Cooking and Home Canning

at the WANAMAKER STORE (New York)

Monday, June 10 Wednesday, June 12 Friday, June 14
Monday, June 17 Wednesday, June 19 Friday, June 21

Mrs. Andrea is known from coast to coast as an expert on modern cookery. She is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities upon matters pertaining to canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and other food products. Her series of lectures conducted on the Canning Special Trains throughout Long Island, New York State, and in fact in many sections of the country, have brought her services into great demand. Patrons of the Wanamaker Store are especially fortunate in having this opportunity of getting her advice and suggestions just as the canning season opens.

Mrs. Andrea's program will consist of the following topics—

- (1) Automatic Conservation
- (2) A Fireless Summer
- (3) Saving Time and Fuel
- (4) Comfortable While Cooking
- (5) When Short of Fuel
- (6) Being Your Own Cook

At each lecture Mrs. Andrea will prepare a full meal in the fireless cooker, demonstrating its advantages in the saving of time, labor and fuel.

Daily (on the days announced above) at 2 to 3 P. M. in the Wanamaker Restaurant—Eighth Gallery, New Building

Fireless Cookers at Wanamaker's

The DOMESTIC SCIENCE FIRELESS COOKER, which is recommended for its thoroughness in doing all that a fireless cooker should do, is sold in the Wanamaker Housewares Store, Seventh Gallery, New Building. All sizes. \$17 to \$47.50.

Canning Utensils and Outfits

Most essential to the success of home canning is the proper accessories for canning. The Wanamaker Store has only the tested kinds. Some examples—

- Mudge Cannery—an ideal sterilizing and canning outfit, a great saver of time and sure to produce good results. \$5 to \$23.75.
- Canning outfits consisting of tin boiler and wire rack for holding 4 to 8 jars. \$3 and \$3.50.
- Combination canning outfit and ham boiler—consisting of agate enameled boiler and rack for holding seven jars. \$7.
- Evaporators for dehydrating fruits and vegetables, \$3 to \$8.
- Wire racks to fit No. 7, No. 8 or No. 9 wash boilers, will hold 7 jars, made of rust-proof wire, and will set on top of boiler so as to adjust jars, 65c.
- Machine for paring apple and peaches—a clever little device with a paring knife which removes the skin without wasting the fruit, \$1.50.
- Strawberry hullers, 5c.
- Eye-snips for pineapples, 25c.
- Steam pressure canner, \$28.
- Jelly bags to fasten to kettle, 35c and 75c.
- Jelly strainers of heavy tin with perforated tin bottom, \$1.10.
- Cast iron preserving kettles, enameled inside and out, 8 to 24 qts., \$1.30 to \$3.
- White enameled preserving kettles, 5 to 18 qts., 70c to \$2.50.
- Measuring cups, tin, 20c and 40c.
- Sanitary paper containers, 30c, 35c, 40c dozen.
- Paper jelly cups for preserving, half-pint size in cartons of one dozen, 35c.

Seventh Gallery, New Building

All Kinds of Preserving Jars

Prepare yourself against any possible shortage by getting your entire supply now while all sizes and styles are here. Choose from thousands of dozens of these—

- Regular Mason Jars
Pint size, 85c doz.
Quart size, 95c doz.
Half-gallon size, \$1.30 doz.
- Wide Mouth Mason Jars
Pint size, \$1.25 doz.
Quart size, \$1.35 doz.
Half-gallon size, \$1.50 doz.

- Improved Mason Jars
Pint size, 90c doz.
Quart size, \$1 doz.
Half-gallon size, \$1.40 doz.
- Lightning Style Jars
Pint size, \$1.25 doz.
Quart size, \$1.35 doz.
Half-gallon size, \$1.60 doz.

Second Gallery, New Building

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York



Not a picnic, but a real dinner outdoors

FEW people would choose the things that usually go in the picnic basket, if it were possible to have a real meal out in the woods. And no one likes to spend so much time fixing sandwiches and such bothersome things.

Don't you know that you can have a real, hot dinner at your picnics this summer—and prepare it with much less trouble than any picnic lunch you have ever had before?

Think how delicious such a meal as this would taste, when eaten in

some cool woodland spot! Hot Veal Loaf, Hot Baked Beans, Boston Brown Bread, Strawberry Ice Cream, Devil's Food Cake.

And everything can be cooked or chilled in a Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless Cookstove and kept at the right temperature until you are ready to eat. One of the smaller cookers, with one or two compartments, is just the right size to put into your car. It will keep all the hot things piping hot, or the cold foods thoroughly chilled, for hours. Try it the next time you have a picnic.

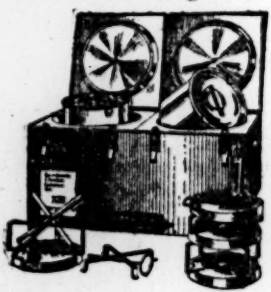
Use Fireless Cooking for ALL your hot weather meals

Don't spend hours over a hot kitchen range this summer. Cook your meals in a Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless Cookstove. A few minutes' use of your range to heat the radiators—and all the rest of the cooking done in the fireless. Consider how much cooler your kitchen will be; what immeasurable comfort it will give you in hot midsummer weather. And think, too, how much fuel it will save, when you do all the cooking with

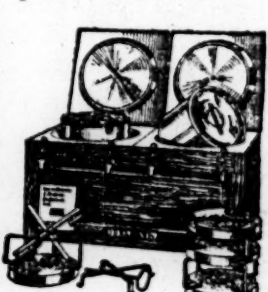
only a few minutes' heat. You can bake and roast in this wonderfully economical way, and get perfect results.

Ask your dealer about Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless Cookstoves. He can show you why these cookstoves do baking and broiling as no other fireless can. Ask him about the patented water seal, the patented steam valve, extra thick aluminum lining and special insulation.

Domestic
Science
Fireless
Cookstove



Ideal
Fireless
Cookstove



Steel cabinet, with handsome enamel finish. Cooking compartments of extra strong, durable, aluminum are absolutely seamless. The scientific, strata-laid insulation is extra heavy; imparts heat; resists atmospheric influence. Patented Water Seal Top and Heat Conserving Valve prevent escape of cooking heat. Full equipment of Ideal Aluminum cooking utensils; radiator thermometer.

If your dealer does not handle either the Domestic Science or Ideal Fireless Cookstove write us direct, and we will see that you are supplied.

SEND FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET, "DELICIOUS FIRELESS COOKED DISHES" WITH DELICIOUS RECIPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF ACTUAL COOKING, IN COLOR

Toledo Cooker Co.
Department 77, Toledo, Ohio

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

FINE ENTRY LIST
FOR TRACK GAMES

One Hundred and Fifty-Seven
Athletes Representing 16 Col-
leges Nominated for I. C.
A. A. Track Meet

CHICAGO, Ill.—The complete list of individual entries for the eighteenth annual outdoor track and field championships of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, contains the names of 157 athletes, representing 16 universities and colleges. Nine of the 10 universities which gave the "Big Ten" its name, have entered teams. State University of Iowa being the only one which will not have its athletes in the preliminaries today or the finals tomorrow. Outside the conference, the teams with entries are: universities of Missouri and Kansas, Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts of Ames, Drake, DePauw and Notre Dame universities, and American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo.

Missouri, which is rated as one of the two contenders for the title, will pin its hopes on a compact scoring team of 10 men. Against this squad, small in number but large in performance, Michigan, which disputes the advance position of favorite with Missouri, will have 26 men. The largest list of entries of all is that submitted by Wisconsin, with 28 athletes. Wisconsin's track team, which was almost a totally new aggregation at the start of the present outdoor season, has made a surprisingly good showing in recent weeks, and under leadership of the newly elected captain, A. I. Andrews, one of the best hurdlers now running in the Middle West, the Cardinal team is going to make a determined effort to cut in on the leaders.

One belated entry was that of H. P. Drew, the famous sprinter of Drake University, which insures that the 100 and 220-yard dashes will be of the most spectacular nature. Drew now shares the honor of holding the world's record of 9.3-5s. in the 100-yard dash event. He will meet J. V. Scholz, Missouri, with a mark of 9.5-5s. made in a dual meet this present season, that mark however being made with the aid of the wind.

University of Chicago lost its last chances of being a contender when the team lost the services of four men for the meet.

Neither Track Captain Louis Hauser, in the middle-distance runs, nor his brother George Hauser, a reliable weight man, are on Minnesota's list of entries. They enlisted at the naval officers' training school at Chicago, as did Gorgas of Chicago, and more than a score of other members of athletic teams of "Big Ten" colleges.

Preliminaries in the 440-yard dash, 880-yard dash, 1,600-yard dash, 1 mile and 1,500-yard dash will be conducted this afternoon, and all other events on Saturday afternoon. Following are the entries:

100-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier, Indiana; Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang, R. S. Emery, and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and R. C. Schuch, Michigan; C. Spray, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, and W. H. Penney, Chicago; C. A. Miller, Ohio State; William Malekoff, H. H. Hsieh, C. P. Bauer, and Frank Karger, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

220-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

440-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

880-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

1,600-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

1,500-Yard Dash—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

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2 Miles—T. M. Collier and R. H. Briggs, Indiana; H. K. Feger and P. E. Reed, Purdue; R. S. Emery, Charles Carroll Jr., A. L. Lang and R. J. Christ, Illinois; C. E. Johnson and Robert Cook, Michigan; C. C. Spray, W. A. Hamilton, R. A. Weber, and W. M. Gallows, Northwestern; J. E. Holt and R. G. Mara, Minnesota; Fred Feuerstein, H. K. Buckman, H. W. Kennedy and D. H. Annan, Chicago; William Malekoff, O. J. Urech, C. P. Bauer, Frank Karger, and W. H. Penney, Wisconsin; H. P. Drew, Drake; Harold Jones, DePauw; D. Patterson and Frank Mulligan, Notre Dame; Marshall Haddock, Kansas; J. V. Scholz and W. F. Sylvester, Missouri.

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CHICAGO PASSES
NEW YORK TEAM

Cubs Assume First Place in the
National League Baseball
Championship Standing

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Chicago	28 12 .700 .595
New York	28 13 .682 .568
Cincinnati	23 21 .523 .415
Pittsburgh	18 21 .462 .342
Philadelphia	18 23 .435 .329
Boston	18 24 .429 .314
St. Louis	17 24 .415 .314
Brooklyn	15 27 .357 .252

RESULTS THURSDAY
Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.
Brooklyn 1, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 12, New York 6.
Boston-Cincinnati, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Cincinnati at Boston, postponed.
St. Louis at New York, postponed.
Chicago at Philadelphia, postponed.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, postponed.

BOSTON, Mass.—For the first time since the championship race started April 16, the New York Giants are not occupying first place in the championship standing of the National League today, Chicago having assumed that place following its victory over Philadelphia Thursday afternoon by a score of 3 to 0, while St. Louis was defeating the Giants, 12 to 6.

Only one other game was played in this league yesterday and that resulted in a 1-to-0 victory for Brooklyn over Pittsburgh. The Cincinnati-Boston game was postponed.

CHICAGO TOPS LIST
IN NATIONAL LEAGUE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Pinch Hitter Fitzgerald's single was the only clean hit Philadelphia made off Douglas Thursday and Chicago won, 3 to 0. Home runs by Paskert and Deal. Chicago's first two runs, and Douglas drove in the last with a single after Kilfinger doubled. The score:

Innings	
Chicago	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1—12
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Douglas and Kilfinger; Pendergast and Burns.

MARQUARD SHUTS OUT
PITTSBURGH, 1 TO 0

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Richard Marquard pitched his best game of the season Thursday and shut out Pittsburgh in a duel with Roy Sanders, 1 to 0. After the third inning not a Pittsburgh player reached first base.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 0
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 0
Batteries—Marquard and Miller; Sanders and Archer.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS
NEW YORK CLUB, 12 TO 6

NEW YORK, N. Y.—St. Louis knocked New York out of first place Thursday after the Giants had held the lead all season, winning a slugging game by a score of 12 to 6.

The visitors won in the eighth, scoring two runs on a wild throw to the plate by Fletcher, while Smythe stole home. The score:

Innings	
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 0 0 2 3—12
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—6

Batteries—Smythe and Fletcher; Pendergast and Gonzales; Anderson, Tesreau, Schupp and Raden. Winning pitcher—Meadows. Losing pitcher—Tesreau.

FOUR TOURNEYS
FOR HARVARD MEN

Prizes Are to Be War Savings
Certificates and Play Will Be
at Medal Handicap

BOSTON, Mass.—Four golf tournaments have been scheduled for the Harvard Club of Boston this summer, the first one taking place next Wednesday on the links of the Essex County Country Club at Manchester.

The next one will be at the Brae Burn Country Club, West Newton, July 17; the third at the Country Club, Brookline, Aug. 21, and the fourth and final one at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Sept. 18.

The first tournament will be at 18 holes handicap medal play. Contestants may play either in the morning or afternoon. Prizes for the best gross, the best net, and second best net scores will be awarded in United States War Savings Certificate Stamps and the balance of the funds will be given to the American Red Cross war fund.

The committee will give handicaps to those who have neither club nor state ratings. The committee charge is made up of J. M. Rothwell, T. M. Claffin, M. L. Crosby, Percival Gilbert and P. V. Bacon.

BALL GAME IS POSTPONED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Shortly before noon W. E. Haggood, business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, announced that today's game between Boston and Cincinnati had been postponed. He also announced that yesterday's postponed game would be played as part of a double-header Sept. 14.

WILL NOT SEEK NEW RATES

CHICAGO, Ill.—B. B. Johnson, president of the American Baseball League, announced Thursday night that his organization would refuse to join in a proposed request to the government for special railway rates for baseball players.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION
Memphis 4, New Orleans 1.
Little Rock 5, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 6, Atlanta 4.

FORMAL FOOTBALL
TOPIC OF MEETING

"Big Three" Heads to Meet in
New York City Tonight to
Discuss 1918 Policy—War-
Time "H" Proposed

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Followers of intercollegiate football at Harvard University are today awaiting with much interest the outcome of the meeting to be held in New York City this evening between Dean L. B. R. Briggs of Harvard, Dean Howard McClellan of Princeton and Prof. R. N. Corbin of Yale, at which time the question of having varsity football at these three universities next fall will be discussed. The undergraduates at all three universities are in favor of having formal football next fall.

The Harvard Athletic Committee held its last regular meeting of the spring Thursday evening and it was voted to refer the question of the awarding of the "H" this year to the graduate and undergraduate members of the committee. As only two of the six specified members were present at the meeting, it was necessary to postpone any action until the others could be reached and those of the committee present decided to place the entire matter in the hands of the graduates and undergraduate members and to stand back of any action they may take.

Before referring the matter, the committee discussed the question and considered the recommendations of the student council that a war-time "H" of slightly smaller size be given to all members of major and minor teams who should be considered eligible for insignia by the council.

Dean Briggs, Dean Yeomans, Capt. F. W. Moore '93, C. H. Pennypacker '88 of the Boston Latin School and A. F. Tribble '19, the five members present, decided that no decision could now be made, as Tribble was the only undergraduate member attending. The men in whose hands the question of giving insignia now rests are: R. F. Herrick '90, chairman of the ruling committee; B. L. Young '07 of Boston; Dunham Jackson '08, assistant professor of mathematics; R. E. Gross '19; A. F. Tribble '19; and N. S. Walker '20.

The athletic committee also considered the question of the status of athletics in the fall. The meeting had been called in order that Dean Briggs might get an idea of the general opinion of the members. The attitude of the university on fall sports is still very uncertain, and it is improbable that any definite action can be taken until autumn. All the members agreed, however, that athletics must be subordinated to the work of the R. O. C. Since little is now known about the number of hours which must be devoted to the military in the fall the committee has no basis on which to work.

PICKUPS

That was a hard game for Pitcher Coveleskie of Cleveland to lose yesterday. He allowed only three hits and after the fourth inning not a semblance of a safe drive was made off him and yet he lost the game 1 to 0.

Cleveland and Boston have now played two of their present series of games and each has won one, the winning run being put over in the tenth inning in each. Pretty even playing for the two teams.

KING GEORGE WILL
ATTEND BALL GAME

LONDON, England (Friday)—This year, for the first time in Anglo-American history, King George is going to take part in an American Fourth of July celebration. On July 4 he has promised to attend a baseball game at Chelsea between teams representing the United States Army and Navy.

Great enthusiasm has been aroused in American circles in London over this signal mark of the King's favor and his interest in the welfare of the men of the American forces in this country. It is declared he could have conceived of no happier way of evincing sympathy with the young men in arms from across the Atlantic.

He knows baseball from past experience. In 1913 he was at Chelsea when the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox played an exhibition match on their trip around the world.

CADDOCK TO WRESTLE LEWIS
DES MOINES, Ia.—Sergeant Earl Cadlock, champion heavyweight wrestler, and Edward Lewis of Lexington, Ky., were matched Thursday for a bout here June 21.

There was some fine pitching in the two major leagues yesterday, no less than three pitchers holding opponents to only three hits. Coveleskie of Cleveland, Marquard of Brooklyn and Douglas of Chicago were the honor men and Coveleskie was the only one of them who lost his game.

When the New York Giants were leading the National League with 13 victories and only one defeat, it hardly looked as if they would be passed this season and yet today finds them in second place with the Chicago Cubs at the top of the list. Considering the fact that Chicago has been going along without the services of G. C. Alexander, the star pitcher, Manager Mitchell's team is doing splendid work.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"

BRAVES vs. Cincinnati
SATURDAY AT 3
Tickets at Red's, 304 Washington St.

EASTERN TEAMS
IN CLEAN SWEEP

Boston, Washington and New
York Win the Three Games
Played in American League

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING	
Boston	28 17 .622 .711
New York	25 18 .581 .556
Chicago	21 17 .553 .475
St. Louis	20 20 .500 .419
Cleveland	23 23 .500 .333
Washington	21 24 .467 .512
Philadelphia	16 24 .400 .351
Detroit	13 24 .351 .417

RESULTS THURSDAY
Boston 1, Cleveland 0.
Washington 3, Detroit 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Detroit.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League championship baseball race Thursday afternoon were contested and resulted in a clean sweep for the eastern teams. Boston won a hard-fought 10-inning game by a score of 1 to 0; Washington defeated Detroit, 3 to 2 and New York won from St. Louis, 5 to 2. The Chicago-Philadelphia game was postponed.

RED SOX AGAIN WIN
FROM CLEVELAND

CLEVELAND, O.—Boston American League Baseball Club defeated Cleveland Thursday in the second consecutive 10-inning game, by a score of 1 to 0. The run was scored on a pass to Hooper, Coveleskie's wild throw to second, Strunk's sacrifice and Ruth's force-out of Strunk. Consecutive passes by Jones filled the bases in the ninth with only one out, but Wambgschank struck out and Roth was an easy out. The score:

Innings	
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Cleveland	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Jones and Agnew, Schang; Coveleskie and O'Neill.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM DETROIT, 3 TO 2

DETROIT, Mich.—Altrock came back Thursday and, pitching for Washington, got credit for a 3 to 2 victory over Detroit. He was relieved by Ayers, with one man out in the eighth. The first man to face Ayers hit into a double play, however, and the game was saved to Altrock, rain ending it at this point. The score:

Innings	
Washington	0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Altrock, Ayers and Almshurst; Cunningham and Yelle. Winning pitcher—Altrock.

NEW YORK DEFEATS
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 5 TO 2

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—New York rallied in the tenth inning and defeated St. Louis 5 to 2. In this inning Gilhooley was given a base on balls, Peckinpah doubled and Baker was passed purposely, filling the bases. Pratt's sacrifice fly to Tobin scored Gilhooley, and Pipp tripled, scoring Peckinpah and Baker. The score:

Innings	
New York	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
St. Louis	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Love, Mogridge and Hannah; Rogers and Nunamaker. Winning pitcher—Mogridge.

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CADDOCK TO WRESTLE LEWIS
DES MOINES, Ia.—Sergeant Earl Cadlock, champion heavyweight wrestler, and Edward Lewis of Lexington, Ky., were matched Thursday for a bout here June 21.

There was some fine pitching in the two major leagues yesterday, no less than three pitchers holding opponents to only three hits. Coveleskie of Cleveland, Marquard of Brooklyn and Douglas of Chicago were the honor men and Coveleskie was the only one of them who lost his game.

When the New York Giants were leading the National League with 13 victories and only one defeat, it hardly looked as if they would be passed this season and yet today finds them in second place with the Chicago Cubs at the top of the list. Considering the fact that Chicago has been going along without the services of G. C. Alexander, the star pitcher, Manager Mitchell's team is doing splendid work.

BRAVES FIELD
"The Home of Big Things"

BRAVES vs. Cincinnati
SATURDAY AT 3
Tickets at Red's, 304 Washington St.

WILL USE AUTOS TO
TRANSPORT TEAMS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Automobiles will be used by the Pacific Coast Baseball League, beginning Sunday, in transporting the teams between San Francisco and Los Angeles, a distance of nearly 500 miles, it was announced here Thursday by A. T. Baum, president of the league.

The increased railroad and Pullman fares, effective June 10, made it imperative for the league to take this step, he said. The expenses of automobile transportation, he added, would be about the same as railroad fare under the present rates.

MISS SEARS WINS
LAWN TENNIS TITLE

Defeats Mrs. J. F. Betz, 3d, in
Final Round for Championship
of Pennsylvania and the East-
ern States, Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVERFORD, Pa.—Miss E. R. Sears of the Longwood Cricket Club won the lawn tennis championship of Pennsylvania and the eastern states in the final round of the title tournament on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, Thursday afternoon.

The Boston star had little trouble in disposing of Mrs. J. F. Betz 3d of the Philadelphia Country Club in two straight sets, 6-0, 6-1. Miss Sears outclassed her rival, and the local woman was never in the running. Miss Sears covered the court well, while her service was entirely too much for Mrs. Betz. The score of the match just about tells the difference in the playing ability of the two women.

Miss E. R. Porter of Washington, D. C., and Miss Gertrude Ostheimer of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club carried off the championship honors in the doubles by defeating Miss Anna Townsend and Miss Rebecca Thomson of Merion in three sets, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Miss Townsend and Miss Thomson started off with a rush and won the first set, 6-4. In the second set, however, Miss Porter and Miss Ostheimer rallied, and playing very smooth tennis won out, 6-3. In the final set Miss Porter and Miss Ostheimer hit their stride to perfection and had little trouble in winning the deciding games. The mixed doubles in the same

MAINE LABOR ACTS UPON WATER POWER

Federation at Meeting Favors
State Development and Con-
servancy and Also Passes Res-
olutions for Woman Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Me.—Resolutions fa-
voring the confinement of water power
to the State, that the State shall have
full right to take over such water
powers now undeveloped and conserve
for the benefit of the people, that there
should be an impartial investigation
of the subject, and that opinions and
records of all legislative candidates,
regardless of party, should be known
to labor men, were adopted Thursday
by the Maine Federation of Labor at
its session, which closes today in Lew-
iston.

Other resolutions adopted favor
woman suffrage, and protest that the
recent picketing by labor men at
Madison was not in violation of the
law. The labor unions assembled
pledged their support to the govern-
ment and those instrumental in the
prosecution of the war, and denounced
the refusal of the paper companies of
Oregon to submit to arbitration in the
strike now existing there. Ad-
dresses were made by Col. Charles S.
Hitchborn, head of the Maine division
of the United States Public Service
Reserve; Roscoe J. Eddy, labor com-
missioner, and Percival P. Baxter, of
Portland, legislator and promoter of the
"Baxter plan" of water power.

The water power resolution reads
as follows:

Whereas, We, the delegates to the
annual convention of the Maine Fed-
eration of Labor, believe that the es-
tablishment of a policy of the State of
Maine should be to retain the electric
current generated from water power
within the borders of this state for the
use of the present and future gen-
erations of the Maine people, and

We believe that no corporate char-
ters or amendments to existing char-
ters should be granted unless contain-
ing a clause carrying out the purpose
of the resolution:

In view of the present crisis in the
fuel situation, of the distressing con-
ditions that have prevailed during the
winter of 1917-18, and of the uncer-
tainties of the future,

We believe that the storage reser-
voirs and water powers of the State
of Maine are the basis of our present
and future welfare and prosperity,
that they are the natural heritage of
our people; that the State of Maine
should have the full right and power
to take over and conserve such of
these storage reservoirs and water
powers now undeveloped and running
to waste as may be best developed and
conserved for the benefit of the State
of Maine; and should the State here-
after acquire ownership.

We believe that the State should
develop these reservoirs and powers
or lease them to others, or in some
other suitable manner provide for
their development in order that all
the people of Maine may derive their
full share of the benefits accruing
from this great natural resource; and

We believe that a thorough and im-
partial investigation of this great and
vital question including the question
of taxation of water powers, should
be made by a competent body, clothed
with full power and authority, in or-
der that the people of Maine may be
in possession of all the facts neces-
sary for the proper and final solu-
tion of our water power problem.

We urge the laboring men of Maine,
regardless of party affiliation to care-
fully inquire into the opinions and
records of all candidates for Legisla-
tive honors and to support only those
whose opinions and records on the
water power question are in accord
with the purposes of these resolutions.

INDIA AS A SUGAR PRODUCING COUNTRY

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—In a note con-
tributed to the proceedings of the
board of agriculture recently sitting
at Poona, Dr. Barber, sugar-cane ex-
pert to the government of India, con-
siders that the present is the ap-
pointed time for the Indian sugar
grower. The world's consumption of
sugar before the war was 18,000,000-
000 tons. One half of this quantity
was beet sugar, the production of
which has been dislocated to a very
large extent, and cane sugar has now
been called upon to supply the needs
of the whole world outside the enemy
countries. Naturally the price of cane
sugar has risen, and if India now pos-
sessed a stock exceeding her own re-

quirements she would find a profitable
sale for all she could spare.

The question is whether those con-
ditions will continue after the war.
Dr. Barber gives it his opinion
that the market conditions will con-
tinue favorable for some time. Among
his reasons for taking this view is
the fact that the world's demand for
sugar is constantly increasing. Fur-
ther, the war has affected the beet-
growing area in Europe. Though ex-
ports from Germany have been inter-
rupted by the war the supply in that
country is short of the demand, and,
even when hostilities cease, the out-
put will probably be retained more
largely than hitherto for the con-
sumption of the German people and
their animals. Dr. Barber also holds
that if any attempt were made to
dump beet sugar in Great Britain the
British Government would interfere
in the interest of the cane growers.
The competition of beet sugar may
thus be discarded, and the only thing
that need be considered is whether
any large increase in the production
of cane sugar is likely to bring down
prices. India has practically drawn
all of her supplementary supplies
from Java. Dr. Barber does not be-
lieve that this source of supply, from
which India obtains annually close
on 1,000,000 tons, admits of any
further expansion. A factor which
cannot be ignored is Cuba, where,
without the aid of any special mea-
sures, the sugar cane crop has shown
a rapid increase. The production of
Cuba has trebled since 1904, and since
there are still large areas of rich
land to be cultivated, and both capital
and machinery are pouring into the
country, Dr. Barber regards Cuba as
likely to have a great influence on
sugar prices.

Yet if India were properly organ-
ized and equipped, the prospects of
her sugar industry would be bright.
Unfortunately sugar production in
India has been erratic. The area best
suited to sugar growing has been
devoted to other crops, while sugar
is chiefly grown where good cane does
not flourish. The natural sugar cane
tract consists of Madras, Mysore, the
lower parts of Bombay and the Central
Provinces, Assam, and Burma.

Another distinct tract is that which
contains the plains of the Ganges and
Indus. "Now it is a curious fact,"
says Dr. Barber, "and a constant
source of mystification to those not
conversant with Indian conditions,
that the acreage under sugar in the
sugar-cane tract is comparatively in-
significant, and that at least 90 per
cent of it is to be found in what I
have summarily termed the wheat
tract."

The explanation which Dr.
Barber offers of this phenomenon is
that the people in the wheat tract,
being far removed from imported sup-
plies, and having at their disposal
hardy indigenous canes, were driven
to sugar cultivation. On the other
hand the inhabitants of the sugar-cane
tract could obtain supplies of sugar
from outside and from date palms, and
were therefore not tempted to grow
cane, which is a troublesome crop.
Further factors are the poor character
of the canes grown, the competition
of gur, which is easy to make and to
sell, and the subdivision of the land
which renders it almost impossible to
constitute a sufficiently large and com-
pact sugar estate for the service of a
factory. The inference which Dr.
Barber draws is that it is necessary
to turn to places where the land is
not fully settled, where improved vari-
eties of cane can be introduced, and
where the price of gur is low. He
pleads for the establishment of a
small sugar department, which would
coordinate all the work that is being
done for the improvement of the sugar
crop.

Commenting upon Dr. Barber's
brochure, the Statesman expresses its
approval, and adds, "We are inclined
to think that what is really wanted
is more Tatass. If steel-making had
been left to a government department
it would still be making experiments
and coordinating investigations. The
Tatass act."

POP CONCERT PROGRAM

BOSTON, Mass.—The program at
the pop concert in Symphony Hall this
evening is as follows:

Overture, "Italian in Algiers," Rossini;
waltz, "Cagliostro," Strauss; violin solo,
nocturne, op. 27, No. 2, Chopin; Julius
Theodorowicz, harp accompaniment, F.
Cello, fantasia, "Jewels of the Madonna,"
Wolf-Ferrari; serenade medievale, Zan-
donati; chromatic galop, Liszt; "Evening
Song," Schumann; bacchanale from "Sam-
son and Delilah," Saint-Saens; "The Stars
Spangled Banner," selection; "The Fire-
fly," Friml; entracte from "Mignon,"
F. Wagner; prelude to Act III, "Lohengrin,"
Wagner; "Our U. S. A. Soldier Boys,"
Whitcomb.

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CITIZENS' DUTIES IN WAR OUTLINED

President Lowell of Harvard
Addresses the Graduating
Class of Naval Cadet School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—That it is the
duty of each one, whether enlisted man
or civilian, to accept any position he
can fill, whether a high or lowly one,
in order to win the present war was
emphasized in an address by A. Law-
rence Lowell, president of Harvard,
to members of the graduating class
of the first naval district school for
Ensigns in Sanders Theater on Thurs-
day afternoon.

"The sea has always played a lead-
ing part in human affairs," the speaker
said, "and all points of strategic war-
fare have been the same, whether
ships have been propelled by oar, sail,
or steam."

"Today we have a problem of beat-
ing a foe which is trying to gain the
mastery of the sea, and if that nation
succeeds with her submarines she has
won the war and has gone far toward
dominating the world. Her fate lies
on the high seas. If she can cripple
traffic and impede the maintenance of
an army in France she has won the
war. Germany at all costs must be
kept from the mastery of the ocean,
and it is the sailors who will see to it
that this is prevented."

"Few of you will stay in the navy
for life, but never let that in the least
affect your work. Attend to your
duties as if your whole life depended
on your work while you are in the
service. Whatever is to be done, do
it with all your will. Any man who
makes a practice of doing one thing
well will undoubtedly do other tasks
equally well and gain all-around pro-
ficiency. Maintain a keen interest in
your chosen profession, in the navy
as a whole. I know you have courage,
that you will show exemplary obedi-
ence, have sympathy for your men
and will keep their morale up to the
highest notch."

"Do not complain of whatever sta-
tion you may be placed in; it is the
obligation of each one of us to take
any place to which we may be as-
signed, our duty is to win the war for
democracy."

Lieut. Commander Charles B. Lundy
of the Cadet School presided at the
exercises and made a few brief re-
marks, stating that the school was
made possible through the liberality
of Harvard College.

Notice was given by Rear Admiral
Spencer S. Wood, commandant of the
first naval district, that the name of
the Cadet School is henceforth to be
known as the United States Officers
Matériel School of the First Naval
District. The next term of the school
will open on June 18.

GEN. S. MEWBURN AND FRENCH - CANADIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Minister of
Militia, General Meuburn, has re-
turned to the capital after a short
visit to Montreal and Quebec City
much gratified with the response
which is being made to the military
call in the Province of Quebec. In
the course of a short statement the
Minister said: "The situation is highly
satisfactory. They are in earnest
down there, and the spirit is genuine,
and is there to stay. The men are
coming up in large numbers. They
are high-class men and are training
rapidly. They are making splendid
soldiers."

As regards the French-Canadian
brigade, the general said that it was
a mistake that he had promised one.
"The French-Canadians would be sent
to Quebec battalions in England and
France. No commissions could be
granted in Canada. The formation of
an all French-Canadian brigade here
to go into the firing line would be a
mistake, as such troops should be
stiffened with veterans."

SOLDIERS AND RESERVED LANDS

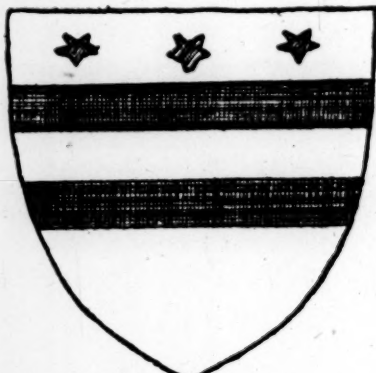
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Hon. Arthur
Meighen, Minister of the Interior, has
suggested a method by which soldiers

may acquire school lands. In a letter
to the Great War Veterans here, Mr.
Meighen says that he has suggested
giving returned soldiers a preference
in the matter of reserved lands. He
has discussed a plan by which there
might be offered to purchasers at
school sales in future an alternative
set of terms applicable only to re-
turned men. The suggestion was that
an amount of the purchase price, say
equal to the maximum loan under the
Soldiers Settlement Act, \$2500 might,
if not too great a proportion of the
entire purchase price, be deferred for
15 or 20 years, no payment of principal
being required in the meantime and
only five per cent interest. The bal-
ance under this alternative proposal
would be repayable according to the
usual terms.

WASHINGTON ARMS ON ENGLISH CASTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SUNDERLAND, England.—Sulgrave
Manor is not the only homestead in
England which displays the arms of
the Washington family. Within five
miles of Sunderland, in the County of
Durham, there stands a quaint old
building known as Hylton Castle, parts
of which are said to date back to the
Twelfth Century. Above the ancient
doorway of this castle there is an
armorial display of no little interest
and of great antiquity. Several of the



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Shield over doorway at Hylton Castle

shields, including one with stars, are
worn and rubbed almost beyond rec-
ognition, but the stars and stripes of
the Washington family may be seen
in splendid preservation and, interest-
ingly enough, side by side with them
and carved in high relief are the three
wreaths rampant of England quartered
with the fleur-de-lis of France.

More will probably be heard of this
interesting building. It is to be hoped
that before long the British and Amer-
ican governments will take steps to
insure the preservation of these relics,
which are at present exposed to both
wind and weather. The rickety state
of the battlements of the castle seem
also to indicate that restoration should
not be long delayed. In a small room
on the top story, just below the bat-
tlements, there are the remains of
colored frescoes illustrating incidents
connected with the castle. One of
these depicts a knight destroying a
great yellow dragon, which, so tradi-
tion claims, at one time lived in these
parts, a tale decidedly reminiscent of
the legend of St. George, while this
beast must have proved a formidable
antagonist, judging by its length and
size.

NEW YORK MADE DARKER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In an effort to
make New York even darker as a
means of protection against the possi-
bility of an airplane raid on the city,
the lights on the bridges spanning the
East River were dimmed last night,
the third lightless night since the ar-
rival of the U-boats. The number of
street lights on the main thorough-
fares was decreased 75 per cent, while
even more shades were drawn in office
buildings and dwellings.

A Right Idea

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with the

HIGHLAND PARK STATE

Bank of Detroit

43 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.

June

The First Month
of Summer!

reminds the readers of this paper,
that it is time to procure

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that will be cool, comfortable and
satisfactory, obtainable at most
reasonable prices at the favorite
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BRITISH EFFORTS IN MESOPOTAMIA

Results of Year of Occupation
of Baghdad Vilayet Impress
the Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—What the Brit-
ish occupation of Baghdad and of the
Land of the Two Rivers means in
terms of happiness to those who dwell
therein, is shown in a Reuter dispatch,
which says:

"The highly satisfactory results that
have been produced in the Baghdad
Vilayet by a year of British military
administration have not failed to make
an impression on the local population.
In the words of an Arab proverb, 'the
Arab's intelligence is in his eyes,' and
all can understand the picture that is
presented this spring."

"The care which the military admin-
istration has expended on agricultural
development and on irrigation is bear-
ing fruit in abundance. On land which
has lain untilled for many years the
rural cultivators and the tribesmen
now see crops ripening, and they com-
pare the prospect before them with the
harrowing reports of starvation
which refugees have brought down
from Turkish and Persian territory.
By timely aid famine has been averted
in the occupied territories on the
Persian frontier, a region which the
Turkish armies had devastated."

Writing from Mesopotamia on the
success of irrigation works in the
Euphrates Valley undertaken by the
British since the capture of Baghdad,
Mr. Edmund Candler says:

"During the summer we have been
at work on the irrigation scheme. This
year nearly a hundred canals on the
Hillieh branch which had fallen into
disuse have been dug out."

Three hundred thousand acres
have been brought under cultivation,
and there is promise of the greatest
harvest in the memory of man,
possibly the greatest since the days
of Nebuchadnezzar.

"The effect of the work will be far-
reaching. The irrigation scheme will
reduce the tonnage required for food-
stuff on the line of communications by
thousands of tons, and set free rolling
stock and river transport for ordnance
and other supplies."

And here are a series of paragraphs
translated from the Baghdad native
paper, Al Arab, which in their sim-
plicity of fact tell an interesting story:

"When the British began to com-
plete the railway to the Persian Gulf,
they induced certain of the Arabs to
work as laborers. They did this more
to disarm the timid Arabs of fear of
foreign invasion than of need of their
help. Hence the people in their goat-
hair tents watched the shining rails
being pushed southward by their own
men, and by the time it was com-
pleted they had heard from them what
it meant."

"One of the things the English did
was to invite the sheikhs of important
tribes to go to Bussrah in the first
through train. They went in silent
acquiescence, but came back loud in
their praise of what it meant to their
land, and asking of Allah every good
to come to the great British Govern-
ment."

"But one of the best things the new
government has done is to gather to-

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183 Woodward Ave., DETROIT

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Hosiery Shop
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gether the idle in the city and put
them to work, thus bringing rest and
safety to all.

"Under the rule of the Turks, the
land adjacent to the rivers was let to
those of the tribes who practice
farming, at increasingly high rates,
until their taxes were so high that
they barely managed to live. One of
the first things the British did was
to take over all these lands and rent
them to those oppressed tenants at
a reasonable figure."

"The Governor of Baghdad has an-
nounced that every house in the city
has been registered and appraised.
No one will be allowed to charge rent
for any dwelling exceeding 10 per
cent of its valuation."

"A system of education has been in-
augurated in this city of Baghdad by
the British, and the children are all
busily studying, where before they
had never had a chance to get even
a little education excepting at the
mission schools."

"The endowments (wakfs) of the
various places of worship have also
been registered, so that nothing can
be expended without being accounted
for by the notables in whose hands
they are kept."

"Early in November, when the Elec-
tric Light Company lighted the streets
of Baghdad with electricity, the peo-
ple were filled with astonishment."

ALIENS AND SCHOOL LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Alien enemies or
men of alien enemy extraction who
have purchased school lands at the
recent sales, will not only forfeit
their lands but the payments made.
If records in Ottawa do not substan-
tiate their claims to be naturalized
citizens. This assurance has been
given to the provincial secretary of
the Great War Veterans Association
by the superintendent of school land
sales. The veterans have also been
assured from Ottawa that an investi-
gation has been ordered into the sale
of school lands to alien enemies.

MORMONS SELL STORED WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wheat store-
houses of the Mormon Church in Utah
are being swept clean for the first time
in 30 years, to add to the supply for
American soldiers and the Allies over-
seas. The Mormons have turned over
to the Food Administration more than
a quarter of a million bushels of grain,
representing the great reserve store
kept up since the days of Brigham
Young, through contribution by farm-
er church members of one-tenth of their
crop.

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strongest appeal for sport and
summer wear.

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Youths' Shoes

Women's, Misses' and
Children's Shoes

The Joy of
Outdoors

greatly intensified by a
Goss Auto Tent—
made in all sizes
quickly and easily ad-
justed.</

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WAR STOCKS AGAIN UNDER PRESSURE

Declines Registered by Various Industrials—Marine Preferred, Baldwin, U. S. Steel and Republic Steel Prominent

Prices were inclined to be weak at the opening of the New York stock market today. It seemed to be a professional traders' market, and there was nothing in the morning news to account for the heavy tone. First quotations were a good fraction to more than a point under Thursday's closing figures.

Marine preferred was among the steel, General Electric, Crucible Steel, sold off more than a point. Republic Steel, General Electric, Crucible Steel, Baldwin and other war stocks declined rather sharply. Marine preferred had a good recovery before the end of the first half hour. New Haven rallied a good fraction on the Boston Exchange.

There were further declines and some irregular recoveries during the forenoon. American Hide & Leather preferred opened unchanged at 69½ and advanced a point. General Motors was up ¼ at the opening at 122½ and after trading at 122½ and 123½, it declined to 122½ at that hour. California Petroleum preferred and American Woolen. Marine preferred, after opening off ¼ at 101½, advanced to 103.

On the Boston exchange New Haven opened up ¼ at 40½, improved to 41 and then receded ½. The general tone was heavy.

Strength displayed by American Hide & Leather preferred was the feature of the early afternoon trading. Massachusetts Electric preferred moved up a point in Boston before the beginning of the last hour.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Swiss cables rose to 3.92½ and checks to 3.97½. Gold cables 51 and checks 50½. Lire 9.09 for cables and 9.11 for checks. Demand sterling was quoted 4.75½, cables 4.76 7-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.73 and 90-day 4.71. Franc cables 5.70½, checks 5.71½. Peseta cables 28.60, checks 28.40. Stockholm 34.40 and 34.10. Christiania 31.70 and 31.40. Copenhagen 31.40 and 31.

DECREASE IN CANE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—United States Consul B. F. Chance of San Jose reports the estimated cane production of Costa Rica for 1918 will be 30,000,000 pounds compared with 62,204,000 pounds in 1917.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY			
Fourth week May	\$4,604,831	\$4,432,090	
Month	12,180,247	2,703,335	
From Jan. 1	55,669,837	11,258,299	
MOBILE & OHIO			
Fourth week May	\$489,229	\$95,832	
Month	1,244,552	42,139	
From Jan. 1	5,531,986	124,219	
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA			
Fourth week May	\$54,812	\$15,091	
Month	222,254	34,255	
From Jan. 1	1,386,778	238,657	
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO			
April	1918	1917	
Operating revenue	\$657,356	\$497,677	
Expenses	499,870	353,973	
Operating income	157,486	143,704	
From Jan. 1 to April 30			
Operating revenue	\$2,616,269	\$2,208,905	
Expenses	1,793,018	1,439,867	
Operating income	823,251	769,038	
PITTSBURGH & WESTSIDE BELT			
April	1918	1917	
Operating revenue	\$237,875	\$208,114	
Net operating revenue	169,330	169,330	
Operating income	63,111	116,448	
Net income	100,234	239,699	

*Decrease.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

1918	1917	
Exchanges	\$51,328,688	\$37,379,736
Exchanges	12,468,915	9,158,135

The Boston United States subtreasury's credit today is \$64,550.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Lead firm, spot 7½¢, June 7½¢, 7½¢. Spelter firm, East St. Louis spot, June 7.35¢, July 7.40¢, 7.50¢, August 7.45¢, September 7.50¢, 7.60¢.

ARGENTINA CORN CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Ambassador Stimson cables that the Argentine Government estimates the corn crop at 4,335,000 tons, of which 2,500,000 tons can be exported.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair and cooler tonight; Saturday fair; fresh northwest winds.

For Northern New England—Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler in the interior tonight.

For Southern New England—Fair tonight and Saturday; cooler tonight; fresh northwest winds.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
12	70	70	70	70	70

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m.	10 a. m.	12 m.	2 p. m.	4 p. m.	6 p. m.
Albany	66	New Orleans	76		
Buffalo	66	New York	66		
Chicago	66	Philadelphia	66		
Cincinnati	66	Pittsburgh	66		
Denver	66	Portland, Me.	66		
Des Moines	66	Portland, Ore.	66		
Indianapolis	66	San Francisco	66		
Jacksville	66	St. Louis	66		
Kansas City	66	Washington	66		
Nantucket	66				

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 15 12 Moon rises 3:50 a. m.
Sun rises 5:07 High water
Sun sets 8:19 10:43 a. m. 11:01 p. m.
LUNAR LIGHT LAMPS 8:43 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	69	69	69	69
Alaska Gold	1½	1½	1½	1½
Allis-Chalm.	32½	32½	32	32
Am Can.	44	44	44	44
Am Can. pf.	85½	85½	85½	85½
Am Car. Fy.	78½	79	78½	79
Am Cot. Oil.	39½	39½	39½	39½
Am H. & L. pf.	14	15	14	14½
Am H. & L. pf.	69½	72½	69½	71½
Am Linseed.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Am Lins'd pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
Am Loco.	62½	62½	62½	62½
Am Smelt & Tel.	74½	74½	73½	73½
Am Woolen.	55½	55½	54½	54½
Am Wool pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½
Am Writ. pf.	22	22	22	22
Anacosta.	62½	62½	61½	61½
Atchafalpa.	16	17½	16½	16
At Gulf pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½
Bald Loco.	85½	86½	85½	86
Balt & Ohio.	55½	55½	54½	55
B. & O. pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Barrett Co.	88	88	88	88
Barrett pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
Beth Steel B.	105	105	105	105
Beth Steel B. pf.	105	105	105	105
Brook Fish.	23	23	23	23
Brook R. T.	42	42	42	42
Brums. Term.	14½	14½	14½	14½
Butte & Sup.	21½	21½	21½	21½
Cal Pac Cor.	40½	40½	40	40
Cal Petrol.	19½	19½	19½	19½
Cal Petrol pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
Can Pacific.	146½	146½	146½	146½
Cl Leather.	64½	64½	64	64
C Leather pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½
Cert'd Prod.	38	38	38	38
Chan Motor.	84½	84½	84	84½
*Ches & Ohio.	56	56	55½	55½
CM & St Paul.	43	43	42½	42½
CM & St Paul pf.	73½	73½	73½	73½
Chi R. & P. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
Chi R. & P. pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½
C & G West pf.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chi & N. W.	92	92	92	92
Chile Cop.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Chino Cop.	37½	37½	36½	36½
Col Fuel.	47	47	46½	46½
Col Gas & El.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Con Can.	71	71½	71	71½
Corn Prod.	39½	40	39½	40
Corn Prod. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½
Cuban Steel.	60½	61½	60½	61½
Cruc C. Sug.	31	31½	31	31½
Erie.	15½	15½	15½	15½
Erie 1st pf.	32½	32½	32½	32½
Gen W. & W.	32½	32½	31½	31½
Gas Electric.	142	142	142	142
Gen Motors.	123½	126	121½	125½
G Motors pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½
Granby Min.	74½	74½	74½	74½
G. Nor. pf.	89½	89½	89½	89½
G. Nor. Ore.	31½	31½	31½	31½
Has & Bar.	42½	42½	42½	42½
Ill Central.	56½	56½	56½	56½
Inspiration.	48½	48½	48	48½
Int Ag Corp.	18	18	17½	17½
Int Ag Corp. pf.	56½	56½	56	56
Int Con Cor.	8	8	8	8
Int Cor. pf.	40	40	39½	39½
Int Cor. pf.	28	28½	27½	28½
Imer Mar. pf.	101½	103	101½	102½
In Nickel Ct.	28	28	27½	27½
In Paper.	35½	35½	35½	35½
Kelley Tires.	47	47½	47	47½
*Kenne Cop.	31½	31½	31	31½
Kress Co. pf.	105	105	105	105
Lack Steel.	84½	84½	84½	84½
Lee R. & T. Ct.	17	17	17	17
Lee R. & T. Ct.	59	59½	59	59½
Max Motor.	26½	26½	26½	26½
Maxwell 1st.	54½	54½	54	54
Maxwell 2nd.	19½	19½	19½	19½
Mex Petrol.	92	92½	92	92½
Miami.	27½	27½	26½	26½
Midvale St.	49	49	47½	48
M. & S. L. New.	114	114	114	114
Mo K. & T.	5½	5½	5½	5½
Mo Pacific.	23½	23½	23½	23½
Nat Ace.	29½	29½	29½	29½
Nat C. & C.	14½	14½	14½	14½
Nat Enamel.	50	50	50	50
Nat Lead.	58	58	58	58
Nevada Con.	19½	19½	19½	19½
NY Central.	134	72	71½	71½
NOT & M.	21	21	21	21
NY N. H. & M.	40½	40½	40½	40½
N. & W.	103	103	102½	102½
North Pac.	85	85	86	85
O Cities Gas.	37	37½	37	37
Ont Silver.	11	11½	11	11
Penna.	43½	43½	43½	43½
Peoples Gas.	44	44	44	44
Pierce-Ar.	28½	29	28	28½
P. A. pf.	97	97	97	97
Pitts Coal.	48½	49	48½	49
P. & W. Va.	29	29½	29	29½
P. & W. Va. pf.	70½	71	70½	71
Pullman.	115	115	115	115
Reading.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Repub. I. & S.	83	84	82½	83½
Royal Dutch.	89	89	89	89
Ry Steel Sp.	53½	53½	53	53
Sav Arms.	72	72	72	72
Saxon Motor.	7½	8	7½	8
Seab. A. L. pf.	20½	20½	20	20½
S. Roebuck.	134	134	134	134
Shat Ar.	16	16	16	16
Sinclair Oil.	28	28½	28	28½
So Pacific.	83½	83½	83	83
So Ry.	24	24½	23½	24½
Studebaker.	4½	4½	4½	4½
Studebaker.	39½	39½	39½	39½
Tenn Cop.	18½	18½	18½	18½
Texas Co.	146½	147	146	147
Tex. Prod.	150	150	150	150
Third Ave.	17½	17½	17½	17½
T. C. R. T.	40	40	40	40
Union Pac.	120½	120½	120½	120½

STEADY TONE ON LONDON EXCHANGE

Proposed Purchase by Uruguay Government of Certain Public Utilities Gives Buoyancy to Group of Securities

LONDON, England—On the stock exchange today the Uruguayan group was buoyant, following confirmation of the purchase of the Central Uruguay Railway, the Montevideo Water Works and the Montevideo United Tramways. The total capitalization is £16,000,000. Steadiness characterized the dealings in the other departments.

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 on stock of record June 20.

The Petitioner, Mulliken Company declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on first and second preferred stocks, both payable July 1 on stock of record June 20.

The Stutz Motor Car of America has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable July 1 on stock of record June 24.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Waltham Trust Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 24.

The S. S. Kresge Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15, and a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, an increase of ½ of 1 per cent, placing the stock on a 5 per cent per annum basis.

The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., has declared the usual quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

The Gould Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common and of 1½ per cent on the preferred stocks, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

The Library Bureau has declared its regular quarterly dividends of 1 per cent on the common stock, and 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

The Springfield Railway & Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 on stock of record June 15.

The American International Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents a share on its common stocks, payable June 29 to holders of record June 15.

The Duluth-Superior Traction Company has declared the usual quarterly dividends of \$1 a share on the preferred and common stocks, payable July 1 on stock of record June 15.

The Buffalo General Electric Company declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable June 29 to stock of record June 20. On March 30 it paid a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on common.

The Hercules Powder Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, both payable June 25 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The Barrett Company, the old American Coal Products Company, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent each on the common and preferred stocks. The common dividend is payable July 1 to stock of record June 18, and the preferred is payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct.	23.80	23.80	23.34	23.59
Dec.	23.30	23.31	22.88	23.20
Jan.	23.00	23.10	22.75	23.02
March	23.15	23.15	22.80	22.89
July	26.25	26.38	25.48	25.76

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

pened quiet; prices firm. Sales 20
ales; receipts 2000 of which
were American. Good middlings ne
22.62d.; middlings old 21.99d.

Prices for futures, old contract
June-July 20.76. At 12:45 p. m. Amer
can middlings fair 23.30d.; good mi
ddlings 22.62d.; middlings 21.99d.; lo

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

AMERICA'S METHOD
OF WAR FINANCING

Credit Creations on a Gigantic Scale by the United States Have for Their Foundation Sound Banking Equipment

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The possibility of a long war raises the question as to how great a credit expansion may be provided with the United States available banking machinery. After a little over a year in which the United States has been a participant in the conflict, the government has raised about \$1,600,000,000 by borrowing. These borrowings represent, to a large extent, new credit instruments. And the creation of this new credit, aside from a moderate stiffening of money rates, has been almost unnoticeable in the business activities of the nation.

The financing of a war and creation of new evidence of credit on a gigantic scale must have for a foundation a sound banking equipment. The banks are the retailers of the new credit; while the manufacturers thereof are the government and the people, through their productivity. The credit of the government being what it is, and the productive capacity of the country almost limitless, it is to the banks that one must look to determine the extent of the credit expansion to be drawn upon.

Everybody realizes now how almost prophetic was the passage of the Federal Reserve Act in respect of putting the banking and credit facilities of this country in a position to meet the demands of the present war. It had long been realized that its banking machinery was crude, as compared with that of European countries. That the United States never could have met the financial requirements of this war with its old banking system is undeniable. European countries had long discovered the importance of extending their banking resources upon tangible evidences of credit, and, therefore, it required no revolutionary change in their banking methods to meet the war finances on a more colossal scale than ever conceived before.

For some time one has observed the striking expansion of the federal reserve system. Federal reserve banks have been the rock bottom of the new credit structure built up. Although there lies in their vaults today nearly two-thirds of the country's gold supply, this scarcely reaches \$2,000,000,000. And yet, upon this foundation rests more than \$14,000,000,000 of deposits in the national banks and more than \$9,000,000,000 of loans. This means that in three years the national bank deposits have increased more than \$5,000,000,000 and the loans nearly \$2,500,000,000.

The remainder of the gold in the country, outside of some \$250,000,000 in the Treasury, supports about \$17,000,000,000 of deposits and \$11,600,000,000 of loans.

Federal reserve banks have now outstanding \$1,600,000,000 of federal reserve notes in actual circulation. But only about \$700,000,000 is based on paper, and represents the actual expansion, the rest of the notes being backed by gold security.

It will be seen, therefore, that, important as has been the part played by the federal reserve banks in the credit expansion, they have scarcely begun to function in their proper capacity, and from point of view of extensive demands for a long war, they possess enormous potential resources that may still be called into use.

It was shown a short while ago that, based on free gold in the federal reserve banks, there was a further credit expansion in the system of about \$2,000,000,000, that might represent additional issues of notes. But this does not begin to depict the extent of the credit expansion possible in the country, as a whole, by reason of the federal reserve banks.

When the Federal Reserve Act was amended in June of last year, a change was made in reserve requirements of member banks, which had an importance and significance that few realized. Means for credit expansion was provided which would meet any conceivable demands upon the country that a long war might call for.

Reserve requirements of member banks were reduced so that all that was compulsory was the proportion of deposits required to be held in federal reserve banks. This was 7 per cent of demand deposits in the case of reserve city banks, 10 per cent in the case of reserve city banks, and 13 per cent in the case of central reserve city banks. Against time deposit the reserve was 3 per cent for all banks.

It is upon these reserve deposits of member banks, amounting to about \$1,000,000,000, that practically the whole structure of \$14,000,000,000 of deposits and \$9,000,000,000 of loans in the national banks rests. That is to say, the credit represented in the national banking system is more than 10 times its foundation in the federal reserve banks.

Now, the \$2,000,000,000 potential expansion based on free gold in the federal reserve system may become the basis of \$20,000,000,000 of new deposits in the banks. If national banks bring their paper and other eligible securities for rediscount, and count the credit so obtained as reserves, they can, in turn, extend credit to their customers tenfold.

If the rest of the gold circulating in the country, in the state banks and the pockets of the people, is corralled into the federal reserve system (and it won't be long before most of it is), this will provide, on a 40 per cent basis, a still further expansion of 1916.

NATION HAS TIGHT
GRIP ON STEEL

Direct and Indirect Requirements of the United States and Allies to Be Met Before Non-War Industries Are Supplied

REAL ESTATE

Real estate interest in the Boston market centers today in the taking of title by Stanley M. Bolster et al., trustees, from Matthew Hale and Raymond H. Oveson, trustees, to the Public Garden Apartments, a nine-story apartment house at 68 Beacon Street, taking in the whole block bounded by Beacon, Charles and River streets, Back Bay. The location is exactly opposite the Public Garden. The building is not yet assessed, but is valued at about \$500,000. The land is taxed on a valuation of more than \$88,000 and there are 5526 square feet.

A three-story and basement well-front brick house at 22 Holyoke Street, near Columbus Avenue, South End, has been sold by Margaret Miller to Frederick D. Johnson. The total assessment is \$7400, of which amount \$2900 is on the 2205 square feet of land in the lot.

DORCHESTER SALE

In the Dorchester district Persis A. Hutchins has sold to Michael McDermott and wife the frame house and 4718 square feet of land at 51 Bloomfield Street. The total assessment is \$5000, with \$1400 on the lot.

LEASES EFFECTED

The store and basement at 65 Franklin Street, corner Arch Street, Boston, has been leased by the New York Central Railroad for use by the consolidated railroad passenger ticket office for the sale of tickets to all points sold heretofore by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads in their separate offices.

The second floor of 105 Washington Street, Boston, has been leased to the McCray Refrigerator Company. In the new Textile Building, corner Chauncy Street and Harrison Avenue Extension, Boston, the tenth floor has been leased to Lowe, Donald & Co., woolen goods merchants, and the eleventh floor to Monks & Johnson, architects and engineers.

The three top floors of the Chickering Piano Company factory, corner Tremont and Camden streets, South End, have been leased to H. E. Locke Inc., thread manufacturers, the lessee being represented by Meredith & Grew, and the owners by Hayes & Welch, who effected all the foregoing leases.

BUILDING FALLS OFF

Comparative statistics of building operations in New England to June 6, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company are:

	1918.	\$22,283,000	1917.	\$22,342,000
1917.	\$3,197,000	1909.	\$5,061,000	
1916.	\$6,585,000	1908.	\$6,588,000	
1915.	\$9,251,000	1907.	\$8,028,000	
1914.	\$2,660,000	1906.	\$7,458,000	
1913.	\$9,540,000	1905.	\$4,520,000	
1912.	\$5,615,000	1904.	\$3,917,000	
1911.	\$5,845,000	1903.	\$7,968,000	

A large delegation of real estate men motored to the Tedesco Country Club at Swampscott, Thursday, for the annual field day of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Golf, baseball and other sports were enjoyed during the day, and dinner was served at the club in the evening.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks.	Bid	Asked
A. B. C. Metals.	85	60
Aetna Explos.	13 1/2	14
Big Ledge & G.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge & G.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	49	51
Butte Detroit.	1 1/2	5-32
Caledonia.	35	41
Calumet & J.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Canada. Cop.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cash Boy.	6	8
Chen Motors.	12 1/2	12 1/2
Cine Arizona.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cine. Copper.	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2	7
Emerson.	2	2 1/2
Emma Curry.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Eureka.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Federal Dyestuffs.	2 1/2	2 1/2
First Nat. Cop.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	2 1/2	2 1/2
Green Monster.	5	5
Hanover.	2 1/2	3 1/2
Hecla Mining.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Hove Sound.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Kerr Lake.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Jerome Verde.	5 1/2	5 1/2
Jimbo.	9	10
J.P. Press.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lake Top Boat.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Magma Cop.	29	33
Marsh.	4	4 1/2
McKin. Dar.	40	42
Merritt.	25 1/2	26
Midwest Oil.	108	110
Midwest Refining.	107	110
N. Y. Trust.	42	44
New Cornelia.	17 1/2	18 1/2
Nixon.	55	58
Okmulgee.	4 1/2	5
Penn. Ky.	14	15
Sapulpa Ref.	8 1/2	9 1/2
Secoyah Oil.	18	18 1/2
Sinclair Gulf.	1 1/2	1 1/2
Smith Motor.	14	14 1/2
Stanton.	14	14 1/2
Stand Motor.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Submarine Boat.	18	16 1/2
Texas.	30	30
United Motors.	28 1/2	28 1/2
Un. Verde Ext.	38	40
W. S. Steam.	8 1/2	8 1/2
Victoria.	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wright Martin.	9 1/2	10

HALL SWITCH & SIGNAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Hall Switch & Signal Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31: Net profits \$80,000, compared with \$155,522 in 1916.

NATION HAS TIGHT
GRIP ON STEEL

Direct and Indirect Requirements of the United States and Allies to Be Met Before Non-War Industries Are Supplied

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government tightened its grip on the steel supply of the country, in accord with an agreement reached between the War Industries Board and the American Iron and Steel Institute.

The direct and indirect requirements of the American Government and the Allies will be met first. If there be any surplus it will be equitably distributed among the non-war industries. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, at the close of an all-day secret session of the board, made public resolutions adopted by the joint committee of the Steel Institute and the board defining the steel policy. Figures were not made public, but a resolution adopted by the committee declared that the government and allied steel needs necessitate strict conservation of the available supply and expansion of existing resources and development of new sources of supply.

The Iron and Steel Institute agrees that no pig iron or steel will be delivered except on a priority certificate issued by the War Industries Board, and then for no purpose other than those embraced in the preference list of the priorities division of the board.

The government will keep a close check on the steel mills through reports to be forwarded to J. Leonard Replogle each week, giving detailed information as to all shipments made not covered by priority certificates. Even after the government and allied needs are cared for, the approval of Mr. Replogle will have to be obtained before any steel will be available for non-war industries.

The Joint Steel Committee will make careful studies of the present and prospective iron and steel requirements of the government and the Allies and the capacity of iron and steel manufacturing plants of the country. Recommendations will be made for the stimulation of production.

The War Industries Board declined to make public the joint committee's report as to the exact steel situation. It was learned, however, that Mr. Replogle told the board that the virtual cutting off of steel supply for non-war industries for the next year would be necessary if the government and the allied requirements are to be taken care of.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 7

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Baltimore—M. & M. Halle, of S. Halle & Sons; Tour. Baltimore—H. Abrahams, of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex. Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewkesbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.—P. G. Fox, of George W. Parham Co.; Adams. Chicago—J. H. Wichman, of Smith, Wallace Shoe Co.; Lenox. Chicago—H. A. Bolman and S. L. Levi, of Selz, Schwab & Co.; Essex. Chicago—L. Hambrug, of Mandell Bros.; Lenox. Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vasquez of Rublo & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street. Havana—R. Mercader, of Essex. Havana—F. Turro; Tour. Huntington, W. Va.—F. B. Bolfin, of Norwell Chambers Shoe Co.; Essex. Kansas City, Mo.—Spencer Ladd, of Bat-trail Shoe Co.; Essex. Louisville, Ky.—A. R. Vogel, of Vogel Bros. & Co.; Lenox. Memphis, Tenn.—H. C. Yerkes, of Good-bar & Co.; Tour. Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts, of W. E. Pitts Co.; Tour. Montreal, Can.—T. H. Robinson and H. Martineau; Essex. New York—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln St. New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. Philadelphia—G. F. Grieb, of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Essex. Philadelphia—L. Weinstein; U. S. Philadelphia—L. Rosener; U. S. Pittsburgh—P. E. Girard, U. S. Pittsburgh—P. W. Hamilton of Rosenbaum & Co.; U. S. Ponce, P. R.—Juan Colon; U. S. Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Tour. Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French, of G. R. French & Sons; Avery. LEATHER BUYERS London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour. The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

The Cambria Steel Company, which does some fabrication in car building, could readily expand. Several plate manufacturers in Eastern Pennsylvania, that are rolling a large tonnage for shipbuilding, could readily install machinery to fabricate plates before they are shipped to the yards, thus saving much time and expense. These companies include the Lukens Steel Company, Central Iron & Steel Company and Worth Brothers, as well as Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. The McClintic Marshall Construction Company has recently put into service at Pottstown, Pa., a new plant having a capacity of 10,000 tons a month.

The American Bridge Company has also increased the output of its Trenton shops, and all its eastern plants before they are shipped to the yards, thus saving much time and expense. These companies include the Lukens Steel Company, Central Iron & Steel Company and Worth Brothers, as well as Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company. The McClintic Marshall Construction Company has recently put into service at Pottstown, Pa., a new plant having a capacity of 10,000 tons a month.

At the close of business May 31, 1918, there were 7707 national banks, compared with 7616 on May 31, 1917.

ISLAND OIL LAYS
A NEW PIPE LINE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Island Oil & Transport Company's eight-inch pipe line, from the Tapatete district to the sea-loading station at Palo Blanco, near Tuxpam, Mexico, was placed in operation May 28. About 17,000 barrels are being pumped daily from the company's well, Libertad No. 3, through the line, which is 18 1/2 miles long, and has a maximum daily capacity of 30,000 barrels.

The company has a contract with the Atlantic Refining Company involving the delivery of more than 6,000,000 barrels of oil in 1918. The latter company's tanker, Donnell, is now taking the initial load from the line. The Island Company has paid \$100,000 each for three whaleback barges. They will be fitted with concrete bulkheads, and will have a capacity of 16,000 barrels each. Two tugs have been purchased to tow these barges across the gulf for delivery in the United States. Additional shipping facilities are being sought.

Three 55,000-barrel storage tanks have been erected, one at the well and two at the loading station. Three similar tanks, material for which is on the ground, are being erected at the loading station.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Two vessels arrived at the Fish Pier this morning with groundfish. The boats were: The steamer Walrus with 425,000 pounds of fresh fish and the schooner Dorothy Merchant with 15,000 pollock and 30 barrels of herring.

GOODYEAR TIRE
CO.'S SALES GAIN

BOSTON, Mass.—Sales of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company for the month of April aggregated \$14,881,933, the largest month in the company's history and a rate which if continued for a year would mean gross of \$178,000,000 for the period. Goodyear's sales for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1917, totaled \$111,450,643.

For the first six months of the present fiscal year ending April 30 sales of the Goodyear company footed up \$60,461,804, which is \$17,220,754 in excess of the corresponding period of the previous year, or a 40-per-cent gain.

The second six months of the fiscal year always produce the largest amount of sales, so that the outlook for \$150,000,000 Goodyear gross business this year is very promising, a remarkable contrast with the \$2,189,000 turnover in the 1907-1908 fiscal year.

BETTER FACILITIES
NEED OF SHIPYARDS

Larger Plants for Fabricating Steel Plates Called for by the Increased Number of Cargo Boats Built

NEW YORK, N. Y.—To meet the requirements of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in carrying out its expanded program, shipbuilders need increased facilities for fabricating the heavy tonnage of steel plates called for by the larger number of cargo boats to be built. Heretofore, much time has been lost in sending steel for fabrication from structural mills to shops as far west as Omaha, as far south as Roanoke, Va., and as far north as Montreal and Toronto. This put a double burden on the railways, and an unnecessarily long time has been consumed in transit, because after fabrication the plates and shapes must be returned to the eastern shipyards.

To eliminate these drawbacks, it is the intention of the government to have the capacity of the eastern plants increased as much as possible, especially the plants near Philadelphia and New York. It is estimated the total fabricating capacity of the country is now about 180,000 tons a month, but the largest plants are in Pittsburgh and Chicago territory.

The eastern plants, including several small shops at Buffalo and Elmira, N. Y., have a capacity of nearly 80,000 tons of steel a month, running single turn, but when running double turn, with ordinary specifications, can turn out 150,000 tons a month. Most of these plants, however, are equipped to fabricate shapes rather than plates, while the needs of the shipyards are for three times as many plates as shapes. It is, therefore, the policy of the Emergency Fleet Corporation either to increase the capacity of the shops to fabricate the plates or to build new plants.

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ADVANCE IN BOND
PRICES LAST MONTH

Improvement Is Considered Remarkable in View of the Successful Flotation of the Third Liberty Loan

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Combined index of 40 representative bonds advanced on an average 1.12 points to 70.04 in May, 1918. In view of the fact that during that month the largest government loan ever put out by the United States was successfully floated, the showing of the general bond market was remarkable.

Each class of corporation bonds advanced, with high-grade rails, usually most sensitive to government financing, showing the greatest gain, 1.31 points. Public utility bonds came next, with an advance of 1.17, followed by industrials, with 1.14 advance, and second-grade rails last, with an advance of 1.07. Each class showed more than a point gain, indicating that improvement was general.

This stability in security prices may be attributed to the constructive work of the government preparatory to launching the third Liberty Loan. Government control of railroads, the Capital Issues Committee and the War Finance Corporation, together with keeping the rate of interest on the last government loan down to 4 1/2 per cent, all had an important influence in strengthening the bond market at a time when pressure was on it from government competition.

It is surprising that public utility bonds moved up as they did, when it is considered that these corporations have been overlooked by local officials in matters affecting their earning power. The hope that the War Finance Corporation would come to their aid undoubtedly kept the holders of these securities buoyed up. Whether this confidence was justified will be seen in the action of the War Finance Corporation on important applications now before it.

A clear idea of the combined price movement of bonds may be gleaned from the following comparisons of May indices with the average for April, 1918, January, 1917, and the low of 1916 in August, and with low levels recorded in February, 1915, and December, 1914.

	Highest Second		Public Indus.	
	gd. rails	gd. rails	ut. bds	bonds
May, 1918.	79.97	65.67	64.07	70.47
April, 1918	78.66	64.61	63.10	69.33
Jan., 1917.	65.51	50.18	78.97	75.63
Aug., 1916	91.49	76.74	76.61	75.47
Feb., 1915.	88.65	74.91	73.28	65.77
Dec., 1914.	88.69	75.93	71.11	66.10

APPLICATIONS FOR
NATIONAL BANKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In the first five months of 1918 the comptroller received 123 applications for charters for new national banks, with a capital of \$7,735,000, compared with 166 applications during the corresponding period in 1917, with a capital of \$13,000,000; 60 charters were granted, with a capital of \$8,430,000, compared with 73 charters during the corresponding period in 1917, with a capital of \$4,185,000.

For this period in 1918, 92 national banks increased their stock by \$7,275,000, compared with 98 increasing their capital by \$13,694,990, during the same period in 1917, and three banks reduced their capital by \$175,000. During the same period last year, seven banks reduced their capital \$488,000.

Twenty-six banks went into voluntary liquidation (exclusive of those consolidating with other banks) during the first five months of 1918, the aggregate capital being \$5,135,000, compared with 38 liquidating during the same period in 1917, with an aggregate capital of \$3,447,500. During the first five months of 1918, the comptroller refused 10 applications for charters; during the corresponding period last year, 11 applications were refused.

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DOMINION STEEL REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Dominion Steel Corporation reports for fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, surplus after charges of \$8,581,661, compared with \$9,878,075 for 1917.

The B. Dreher's Sons Co.

Pianola Players

Vocalion Talking Machines

1028-1030 Euclid Avenue, CLEVELAND

The Electric

Sanitary Laundry

THE GOOD ONE

Prospect 2335

CLEVELAND, O.

Give Our Dry Cleaning Service a Trial

The D.H. Goldsmith Co.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Citizens Building—Both Phones

CLEVELAND

DAVIS "GOOD CLOTHES"

Tailored by

The House of Kuppenheimer

The W. B. DAVIS CO.

327-335 Euclid Ave., CLEVELAND, O.

ADVANCE MADE IN
PRICE OF POTATOES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—An advance in the price of old potatoes from 30 to 35 cents a peck, retail, to 34 to 45 cents a peck is announced in the fair-price list issued by the Massachusetts Food Administration today. A scarcity of old potatoes on the market was given as the reason for the advance. Retailers are paying \$2.15@2.35 100 pounds for them as compared with \$1.80@1.95 100 pounds on May 24. Consumers are urged to use old potatoes, as the old crop should be cleaned up before starting upon the new potatoes. New potatoes cost

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Josiah Wedgwood and His China

LONDON, England.—In his book on English earthenware, Mr. Burton has said of Josiah Wedgwood, the founder of the famous pottery at Etruria, in Staffordshire, that "he is the only potter of whom it may truly be said that the whole subsequent course of pottery manufacture has been influenced by his individuality, taste and skill." The potteries of North Staffordshire were in existence before the time of Josiah, but it was he who made them known throughout the civilized world, although cream-colored ware and black ware were made in the district long before his day. It was he who brought them to perfection and made them famous. Josiah Wedgwood, a native of Burslem, began his training as apprentice to his elder brother, Thomas. His business may be said to have existed for about forty-four years, from 1751 to 1795, and during that time he made English pottery known all over the continent of Europe as well as in America. For the greater part of his career as a potter, Josiah Wedgwood was in partnership with his cousin Thomas, while Bentley, who was taken into partnership by Josiah, collaborated with him in the management of the "ornamental" side of the business, when this became divided into "ornamental" and "useful" branches, and presided over the London show rooms, which were started in 1768, in a shop facing both Newport Street and St. Martin's Lane, and later were moved to Portland House, in Greek Street, Soho. The bulk of Wedgwood's business was carried on with the Continent and with America, and he exported china to Russia, Italy, Germany, Spain and France, as well as to Boston, New York and the southern ports of America. The war with America had a serious effect on the firm's business with that country, but, nevertheless, he was able to write to Bentley, in March, 1778: "I am glad that America is free and rejoice most heartily that it is so, and the pleasing idea of a refuge being provided for those who choose rather to flee from than submit to the iron hand of tyranny has raised so much hilarity in my mind that I do not at present feel for our situation as I may do the next rainy day."

Josiah Wedgwood was an indefatigable worker who insisted, above all, on the maintenance of a high standard of quality in the work, and the story is told of his breaking an imperfect vase with his stick, saying, "That won't do for Josiah Wedgwood." His famous cream-colored "Queen's ware," so called in honor of Queen Charlotte, who ordered a table service of it, was the chief product of the earlier part of his career. Some of it, in spite of the perfect workmanship, was not artistically of a high order; for instance,



Reproduced by courtesy of the Directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

the huge service made for Catherine of Russia, each piece decorated with a picture of "a gentleman's seat," does not sound especially attractive. On the other hand, some of the Queen's ware services, with enameled borders, are considered by some people to be really his best work, although doubtless such an opinion would have scandalized Wedgwood, who held his classic imitations in very high esteem.

Plants and Their Crocks

A man whose decorative schemes are worked out through one of the New York shops offered a word of advice, the other day, for the woman who plans her own home decorating. "Do not hesitate to use cheap materials," he said, "but do not allow their cheapness to tempt you to lavishness. More attractive effects can be obtained by a sparing, than a generous, use of material. The best effects of all are given by flowers. Not expensive hot-house blooms, carefully matched to the tints of the rooms, but flowering plants and garden blossoms obtainable by any woman."

He cited, as an illustration, a mission room, all dark furniture, brown walls, tan hangings, where the home decorator had gone to endless trouble to match the tones and then did not know why the result was tiresome. Some small inexpensive vases, filled with cornflowers, California poppies and other garden flowers, during the summer, and bright potted plants, in the winter, made the room a different place.

In another instance, the home decorator had chosen a color scheme of gray and pink for a bedroom. She had bought moderate-priced cambric in good tones and with a shiny surface, sure to shed dust. This was used for inner curtains, for covering a window-seat, and for pillow slips. A yard of expensive cretonne was cut up, providing enough roses to apply along the border of the curtains and on the pillows. The colors were good, but there was a atmosphere of coldness about the room, which entirely disappeared when two blue and white crocks, bought for twenty-five cents each, were put at opposite ends of the window-sill and filled with pink blossoms. A room where dark mahogany furniture and neutral rugs gave a somber impression, has been transformed by the addition of one blue mantel vase and a gilded basket, with a bright flowering plant on the window-sill.

In one home, pink begonias give a distinctive note. Through the house are a number of small ivory-tinted crocks, filled with the begonias. The plants are frequently clipped, so that they are bushy and tiny enough to give just the right thought of daintiness. Once a week they are washed with water containing a few drops of ammonia, which is supposed to keep them glossy. Two large plants, which spend their summers on the veranda, and their winters in a sunny window at the end of a long hall, have provided the slips for the dozen or more little plants.

Ideas of decoration have changed radically since the days of the windows of red geraniums, which were the delight of the average woman's grandmother. Then the rose geranium performed the air, none the less fragrant for its honest brown crock. The Martha Washingtons bloomed delicately pink over the brim of a jar, which had started in life as a pickle crock. The haunting red geraniums, which were slipped so often for the neighbors—the edges of their crocks

had long since begun to crumble and the average woman's grandmother declared the bits were good for the soil. But the home maker of today usually spends as much thought on the plant container as on the plant itself. For her choice, the shops offer a wide variety of baskets and crocks. Especially do they take into account the pendulum swing in the direction of small plants, and there is an increasing display of containers for these.

One woman has found that the ordinary small crock can be painted, and she has put a flat ground color around the base to correspond with the main note of the different rooms. The collars of the crocks admit of many treatments, according to the ingenuity of the painter. This woman has done some with gay Roman stripes, black and white ones of the same width, with bright blue and yellow half-line stripes drawn on the white, or black and yellow and white stripes of equal width. Some have stripes, broken with single flowers, scattered here and there. Others have the same flat color of the base repeated about the collar and flower designs painted on it. For a child's room, two crocks have been painted black, with white bunnies gamboling on the sides. For these, the bunnies were cut from a child's magazine and pasted lightly on the crock. Then the first coat of solid black was laid on around them. When that had dried, the papers were removed, the bunnies painted white and another background cut put on.

There are plenty of receptacles for bulbs and vases to use where the flat Japanese bowls do not give sufficient effect of height. These come in green and white glass and, also, in a beautiful shade of mauve. The bottoms are fairly large and taper up to a long, narrow neck, which again opens wide to hold the bulb. The vases are filled with water, and the bulb laid in the open mouth stretches slender shoots down into the water, as well as sending shoots and blossoms up into the air.

There are tiny glazed pottery crocks in every shade, all fashioned with a drainage hole. Some of the tiniest hold wee Japanese dwarf trees, with a mysterious bit of rock at the side, which becomes castle or hut or slumbering animal at the imagination of the beholder.

There are always the unobtrusive gray-greens of the Japanese bowls to hold the fragrant white narcissus, and now comes a lustrous brown-black jar of the same shape as the ordinary flower crock, whose contrast to the snowy white blossoms nodding above it is enchanting.

It is possible to pot many plants without adding to the stock of receptacles now in the home, so one woman has discovered. A most effective blue and white crock in her living room is in reality a cracker jar, whose top was broken some time ago. Instead of seeming solely a reminder of its past, the jar again appears in its real similitude, a thing of beauty and purpose.

After he had perfected his cream-colored ware, the black basalt for which he is so well known was brought to its highest point of development, and after that came the most famous of all his china, the so-called Jasper ware. It was made in a fairly large range of colors, both dark and medium blue, two shades of green, lavender or lilac and a finer black than even the basalt, yellow, and chocolate brown. It is by this Jasper ware, with its superimposed white figures, that Wedgwood is best known. The white figures were made in small plaster molds and then "sprigged on," as the process was called, to the Jasper medallion plaque or vase; the production of these vases required many lengthy and elaborate processes. This Jasper ware was made in vases of many shapes and sizes, in plaques and medallions and other forms. Josiah Wedgwood had the assistance of Flaxman in the designs he produced, his taste being much in the line of classic revival, and the greater part of his finer china, apart from the cream-colored ware, is modeled on classic lines.

Owing to the fact that so much of Wedgwood's china was exported, collectors in search of it may really do better on the Continent of Europe than in England. The writer, who at one time collected black Wedgwood china, discovered one piece in the shop of a dealer in antiques in Augsburg and another in the rag market in Seville. Like many other famous artists and craftsmen, Wedgwood had his imitators. If the collector should be deceived as to the genuineness of a piece, he may, perhaps, find consolation in the fact that many of the imitators and contemporaries of Wedgwood produced good work, although they rarely achieved quite the high standard that the master potter himself insisted upon in the productions at Etruria.

A Cheap and Easy Way of Canning Fruit

A simple method of canning fruit has been advocated by the British Food Production Department, from which the apparatus which is known as the Royal home canner may be obtained, together with a pamphlet giving full instructions. It is hoped that the method, which is particularly suitable for use in villages, on the cooperative plan, will be widely adopted.

The process is both cheap and simple. The cans are first filled with fruit. Boiling water is then poured over them, the lid is soldered down, and the cans are finally placed in a sterilizer for 20 minutes.

At a demonstration once given in the kitchen of the Food Production Department, in Victoria Street, Westminster, London, three hundred weights of plums were preserved in less than three hours.

The apparatus, which is made of galvanized iron, consists of trays, with a covered boiler or sterilizer, in which steam is quickly generated by means of a grate, holding either coke, coal or wood fuel. Gas or oil-stoves may also be used. The apparatus is easily carried and may be used in the orchard itself, thus saving time and labor. The sterilizer is made in such a way that the heat from the stove rapidly generates live steam which is then evenly distributed throughout the sterilizer. The trays will take 36 2-pound, or 56 3-pound cans at once. Glass jars may be used on the upper tray, without undue risk of breakage, if care is taken. This is especially convenient when it is de-

Simple Wall Painting

One of the transformations brought about by the war has resulted in the appearance of a new legion in England, that of "those who do things for themselves," instead of depending on others to work for them; and one of the latest trades to be invaded by these energetic and practical people is that of decorating and house painting. Classes have been formed which teach the foundations of the craft, and many a home has been made fresh, clean and attractive by its women-folk which otherwise would have been dingy and faded.

Man has always loved to decorate his walls. From the heights of the masterpieces of the genius of past ages, to the untalented efforts of our legions of "those who do things," seems a sharp descent; but, fortunately, they are undaunted, and some of them, not content merely to cover the surface of the walls with paint in the ordinary way, are trying their skill in design painting as well, thus attempting, at any rate, to reconquer a little space in their homes from the domain of the machine-made and ordinary.

By this means, they have rendered many an uninteresting hall and passage striking, and the cottage stairway, flat passage and even the homely bathroom have become delightfully original and artistically satisfying. Smaller adventures, such as friezes in rooms and quaint frames for doors, mantelpieces and looking-glasses, have had equally good results. The difficulty seems to be, not where to begin, but where to stop. The question may be asked, Shall we too join them? First and foremost comes the design, and, for the unskilled in drawing, reproductions of Jacobean embroideries, good Chinese wall papers and dragons and such like folk from Oriental porcelain all yield simple and effective patterns. Having traced the design, enlarging or adapting it a little as required, it should be transferred with carbon paper to cardboard or thick drawing paper, according to its character.

Simple designs, such as bouquets or dragons for friezes, should be done on cardboard, while for more complicated ones, such as Jacobean trees and flowers, thick drawing paper should be used, so that, if necessary, the design can be cut into sections and in this way be rendered easier to place on the wall. The design, having been transferred in outline, should be cut out all round, thus forming a sort of stencil which, after careful measurement and spacing, can be pinned or held to the surface of the wall to be decorated. A pencil neatly run round all the edges completes the process; the design stands upon the wall in outline and can be repeated as often as desired. Stripes and lines are easily negotiated with T squares and long two-foot rulers, while plates and saucers provide the "one who does things" with abundant circles. The drudgery over, the fun begins, and the paints come upon the scene.

For halls and stairways, with bold upstanding designs, solid black on color looks most restful. If the design is in color, a narrow edge of black, gold or contrasting color, carefully done, when the design is perfectly dry, gives finish and tone. For friezes and room decoration, mixed colors look more cheery and interesting. A pretty plan is to reproduce the leading feature of the chintz or linen coverings, as a frieze upon the walls and around the doors.

As to the medium with which to work: For painted walls oil colors must be used, but, where it is intended to decorate plain paper-hung walls, the mat water colors sold in small jars are delightfully effective, as they have a mass and volume of color like oil, and dry solidly, not in streaks. An ordinary water color is so apt to do in the hands of the unskilled. Walls papered in plain white, sunlight, or string-colored paper form splendid foundations for design painting, though, of course, the richest and most permanent effects are obtained where paint alone is used.

Thus may "those who do things for themselves" play with their walls and make them smile.

Clothes and Fabrics for Clothes

Clothes all made, and fabrics of many sorts and varieties to be made into clothes for both men and women, were among the special features at the Textile Show, in New York; and there was also to be seen the machinery used for carding and spinning wool, cotton and silk, and weaving them into fabrics. A pair of very lively sheep, near the entrance, added to the completeness of the exhibition, while the finishing touch was added by the fashion show, held on the top floor.

One of the interesting things exhibited in this fashion show was a garment described as a "war habit." This proved to be a sort of outer garment, which could be worn as a gown as well. The model who showed it appeared on the stage, apparently dressed in a black and white checked long coat. In a moment she slipped it off, whisked it inside out, slipped into it again and there she was in a long coat of black satin. There being neither buttons and buttonholes, nor hooks and eyes, she caught it about her with a sash having long fringed ends. Another change, she turned it completely around and wore it as an afternoon gown. The fourth phase should really have been mentioned earlier, for it consisted in turning the black and white checked coat around, with the opening at the back, and wearing it as a gown. The designer announced to the audience that this "war habit" of his creation required less material than any other garment ever designed, one yard and three-quarters being all that was necessary. Beneath this was worn a blouse of pale pink georgette and a plaited skirt of the black and white checked material.

Another pretty gown, which could be easily changed so that it would be suitable for morning, afternoon and the evening, was also shown. It appeared, first, as a gown, suitable for morning wear. It was of pale pink, simply made and finished off with a sash of wide flowered ribbon. When it was time for the afternoon transformation to take place, that was quickly effected by removing the sash and slipping over the head of the wearer a pale gray tunic, daintily embroidered. The next change, when the gray tunic had been taken off, was the addition of another tunic which seemed to be fashioned of white net, beaded in a flowing design in black beads. The fourth and last change consisted in slipping a tunic of black net or thin, filmy lace, dotted with jet beads or sequins here and there, over the pale pink simple frock of the morning. The three extra tunics could be folded up and carried about in a small space.

Judging from this fashion show of ready-made gowns and suits which were contributed by many manufacturers, black satin is to be exceedingly popular for street suits, while black gowns for evening wear are to be as well liked as ever. Wool and silk jersey also appeared to be among favored fabrics, taffeta, too, and also the old-fashioned organdies and ginghams which are being so vigorously revived this season. Fiber silk is another fabric which bids fair to be much worn, coming in beautiful colors. Silks and chiffons, printed in block and batik designs, were also much in evidence.

One of the most interesting exhibits was provided by the American Museum of Natural History. This included a number of their specimens of garments, worn by primitive peoples, and what was probably of more interest to the average woman of today, a collection of silks designed by American artists, with motifs from these ancient fabrics worked into their patterns. It was interesting to see how the designs, conceived by old Egyptian and Aztec craftsmen of many centuries ago, could be worked into attractive designs by and for the people of today, and then be woven by machinery instead of fashioned laboriously by hand, as of old.

Mr. M. D. C. Crawford, research associate in textiles of the American Museum of Natural History, has written a small pamphlet on "The Museum and the Industry," which was distributed at this exhibit. In it he writes: "The designing of fabrics and costumes has, in every age, been a most important branch of the decorative arts. The wonderful tissues of other

times, and the beautiful garments hanging in our museums, held a place equal in honor with the so-called 'fine arts' of statuary and painting. For reasons too lengthy for discussion at this time, the artist has come to take a secondary position in the industries of today. This has been ascribed to the influence of machinery, and this assumption is correct, inasmuch as the machine has so far failed to produce things equal in beauty to the productions of the craftsmen of other ages. That the machine will never produce as beautiful things as have been produced in the past may also be true, but that the machine can make infinitely more beautiful things than it has heretofore, is equally a fact. We must bring the artist back into our industries; we must make a place for him consistent with the importance of the service that he can render the industry and the public at large.

"In order to do this," he continues, "we must establish industrial art schools under the control of the various industries; we must recognize our native talent equally with the talent of other countries, and must readjust certain parts of our industrial processes to permit of experiments. . . . 'Decorative arts in every age have been an evolution from other arts. The intrusion into Europe, starting with the Crusades or possibly somewhat before, of the wonderful oriental arts, the influence of Italy on France, and, later, of France on other European countries, have all been powerful factors in the growth of the sense of beauty and the power to express it; and our age and nation is no exception to this rule. The arts of all the world are our heritage. . . . The museums are . . . working for a better appreciation of what is beautiful and for a higher standard in industrial art. . . . Progressive representatives in the fabric and costume industries have become as familiar with the museum collections as the scientists who have used these halls for their special study. Ideas for fabrics and for costumes are continually being developed through this work. There is no doubt that the collections, embracing (as they do) examples of every known art, are having a powerful influence at this time, especially among the younger generation of artists. . . . 'The great creative ages in decorative arts, upon which all subsequent schools of art have been built, were ages in which mechanical invention was at its highest point. Every fiber that we use today, with a few trifling exceptions, was used in the past. The different characteristics of these fibers, and the methods of combining the filaments into threads, were understood long ago. The relation of warp and weft in the most intricate processes of weaving were all solved in these same remote times. Color and form in weaving were better understood than they are now. . . . 'Speaking of the Peruvian collection in this museum, Mr. Crawford says: 'The ideal climatic conditions of Peru have preserved for us a complete record of the development of the textile arts. Not even the Egyptian climate can compare to the deserts of Peru for preserving delicate fabrics through ages of existence. Our Asiatic record is fragmentary in every-

thing more than a few hundred years old, but here are records that go back thousands of years, and each process is complete. In examining these fabrics some years ago, in order to determine their technical nature, I found every method of decorating a web of cloth of which we have today any knowledge; I found many expedients and devices of which we know nothing; I found fabrics and yarns infinitely finer than anything we do today. To cite one instance, to show how little we have known of the origin of our industry: Roller printing was understood and practiced by these people centuries ago; mastic or resist printing was also well known."

Mr. Crawford urges a practical, intelligent cooperation and coordination of the manufacturing facilities and museums of the country. As to the museums, "Their part has already been done," he says, "and it only waits for the artists and the industries to make proper use of the documents that have been collected. . . . 'Already many fashion artists have designed charming costumes, their decoration being worked out from those ancient fabrics and designs which they have studied at the museum."

Pair of Puddings With Sauce

Steamed Chocolate Pudding.—Beat 1 egg until light, add 1 teaspoon of melted butter and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar. Stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, sifted with $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of baking powder and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Also enough grated chocolate to make the batter quite brown. Add about 1 teaspoon of vanilla for flavoring. Steam two hours. This is delicious, served with whipped, sweetened and flavored cream, or with the sauce given below.

Fluffy Pudding Sauce.—Beat 2 eggs until very light; then beat until they are thick and fluffy, adding a little extract of vanilla as flavoring.

Apple Batter Pudding.—Sift together 1 cup of already sifted flour, 1 rounding teaspoon of baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Rub into this 1 heaping teaspoon of butter and all 1 well-beaten egg, with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sweet milk. Pour half this batter over a baking tin and cover it with thinly sliced apples, sprinkling them with a little cinnamon and sugar and a few dots of butter. Pour the remainder of the batter over this and bake. Serve hot, with sugar and cream, or with the following sauce.

Clear Pudding Sauce.—(This is the variety that children sometimes call "glue sauce.") Blend well 1 tablespoon each of butter and flour and mix in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar. Put this in a saucepan over the fire and pour over it gradually, stirring all the time, enough boiling water to thicken and clear it. Let it cook a few minutes, then flavor with 1 teaspoon of vinegar, extract of vanilla or lemon juice, according to taste.

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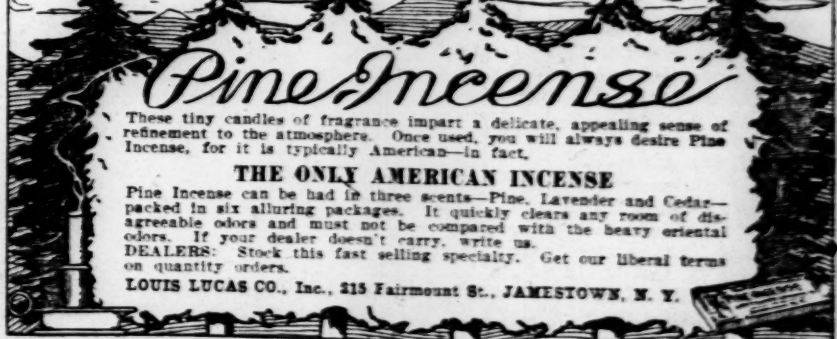
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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Clarence W. Alvord, Professor of History at the University of Illinois, has received the first Loubat Prize, at Columbia University, New York City, for his book, "The Mississippi Valley in British Politics: A Study of the Trade, Land Speculation and Experiments in Imperialism Culminating in the British Revolution." This two-volume work is one of the finest specimens of historical research, within a limited field of investigation, which American scholarship has produced; and it is one of many recent volumes and monographs shedding light on the economic phases of the Revolution and on the relation that trade and industry had to the political acts of the time. Professor Alvord is a Massachusetts-born scholar with Williams College as his alma mater and the University of Chicago as his training school in his specialty. Since 1897 he has been connected with the Illinois University, first on its preparatory school faculty and later on the university's teaching staff. He became a full professor in 1913. He has been very active in official ways in furthering the interests of the historical societies of the states of the Mississippi Valley, and has edited the proceedings and publications of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association as well as presided over its administration.

Thomas D. Campbell of Grand Forks, N. D., a practical farmer and successful administrator of much experience, is to care for the practical interests of the corporation just formed, by New York capitalists of prominence, to cultivate wheat on the large reservations of land in Montana and Wyoming owned by Indians. It is a project that has the backing of the Department of the Interior at Washington; and Secretary Lane has guarded the interests of the Indian owners as well as done his part in aiding the nation to an increased acreage of wheat. The scheme is interesting not only because of its practical bearing on the food supply of the nation, but because of the factors in the enterprise, of the nation, its Indian wards, expert agricultural managers, and eastern investors. Mr. Campbell has made a national reputation among persons conversant with agriculture as a field for applied natural science, and his achievements in California and in the Northwest justified his choice for this venture.

James William Husted, representative of the Twenty-Fifth New York District in the United States Congress, has struck a popular note by his sponsoring of a bill excluding fighting men from a former income tax. Officers in departmental service are included within the provisions of the proposed law. Mr. Husted is a Yale University and New York Law School product, with experience in banking and manufacturing as well as in practice of law, who has followed civic service in his home city of Peekskill with election to Congress.

Charles E. Johns, prospective appointee to the important post of Associate Justice on the Supreme Court bench of Oregon, has practiced law in that State for many years. Three years ago he was the Republican candidate for the governorship. For three terms he has served on the State School Textbook Commission. A resident of Portland since 1913, he came to the city with a good reputation as a former editor of Baker, of which city he had been mayor, and as a pioneer resident of Dallas, where he began to practice law, and where he had been a county judge. His parents were Missourians, who migrated to Oregon a year after he was born. Willamette University gave him his formal education.

The Hon. George Richard Stuart Lake, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, is one of the Canadians on the King's birthday list of honors recently conferred. He is a native of Preston, England, and was a farmer by vocation when he entered the political life of the Northwest Territory, in 1898, and was successful in his candidacy for the territorial Legislature. In 1904 he became a member of the Dominion Parliament, and so remained until 1911, when he was defeated by a Liberal Unionist. He is a Conservative. His new honor makes him a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.

The Rt. Hon. Sir William Mather, the retiring president of the British Textile Institute, has recently offered £1000 to the council with the object of starting a scheme to raise an endowment fund for developing the work of the Institute. Sir William, who was formerly chairman of the well-known Manchester cotton machinery manufacturers of Mather & Platt, Ltd., has always been keenly interested in the question of cotton growing in the Sudan. It was due to his initiative that the system of

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An 8-hour day was introduced into the firm of Mather & Platt's works at Salford. He has for long been interested in the question of technical education, and has done much to promote it. Sir William Mather, who is a Liberal in politics has sat in the House of Commons on three separate occasions, in 1885-86 for Salford, in 1889-95 for Gorton, and in 1900-04 for the Rossendale division of Lancashire, a seat now held by Sir John H. Mather. Sir William Mather holds many public appointments. He is a governor and member of the council of Owens College, and the Victoria University of Manchester; chairman of the Froebel Educational Institute of London, and a trustee of Gordon College, Khartoum.

FORMER GOVERNOR
SEEKS SENATORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Fred M. Warner, former Governor, on Thursday announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to the United States Senate, to succeed William Alden Smith. The other avowed candidates are former Governor Chase Osborn and Truman H. Newberry, former Secretary of the Navy. No Democrats have entered. James Couzens, Detroit police commissioner, has announced that he will not be a candidate because "advised by counsel that because of my substantial interests in the Ford Motor Company, which has many important contracts with the government, I am disqualified by act of Congress from serving." Henry Ford has made no announcement of his intentions, although friends are conducting an active campaign in his behalf. Despite his statement that he would not accept the office he defeated Senator Smith in the last presidential primary, and is expected to win the Senate nomination, regardless of anything he may say, if his name appears on the ballot.

LIBERTY MOTORS
OUTPUT INADEQUATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
DETROIT, Mich.—Senator Charles S. Thomas, chairman of the congressional committee touring the country to investigate airplane production, said here on Thursday: "Production of Liberty motors in Detroit has not been sufficient to satisfy needs. It has not been up to expectations, but it has been commensurate with possibilities. The committee is not satisfied with production, but it is satisfied with prospects. There are matters to be remedied which I can't talk about now."

OBSERVING THE ECLIPSE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—Prof. L. A. H. Warren of the University of Manitoba left this week for Green River, Wyo., to observe the total eclipse of the sun on June 8. A large party of observers from Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory, California, have established an observation station near the Yerkes station at Green River. Other stations have been established by the observatories at Goldendale, in Washington; Baker, in Oregon; Matheson, in Colorado; Lakin, in Kansas, and other points along the totality of the eclipse from Washington to Florida. Professor Warren will join the party from the Yerkes Observatory and will assist in the securing of photographs and in making time observations with the instruments that have been taken to Green River from Yerkes Observatory.

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Brookline Street Bridge at Cottage Farm, Brighton, over the Boston & Albany Railroad and the Charles River, will be closed to vehicle travel from 6 a. m. Saturday, June 8 until 6 a. m. Monday, June 10, 1918.
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BETTER PROTECTION
FOR ENLISTED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Boston, Mass.—Moral conditions in Boston are to be bettered as the result of a private conference held with Mayor Peters in City Hall on Thursday afternoon by Brig.-Gen. John W. Ruckman, commander of the Department of the Northeast; Dr. John M. Edgar, medical director, U. S. N., representing the commandant of the first naval district; Chairman Fletcher Ranney and Josiah S. Dean of the Licensing Board; Commissioner Stephen O'Meara of the police department; Judge Wilfred Bolster, chief justice of the municipal court, and W. B. Wright Jr., district supervisor for the Department of the Northeast. At the close of the conference a formal statement was issued to the effect that the meeting had been held to consider plans and formulate measures for the betterment of moral and social conditions and to protect the soldiers and sailors. Preparations were made to secure entire cooperation between the different organizations represented at the Mayor's office.

SUGAR BEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
CHATHAM, Ont.—Every effort is being made to secure the maximum production of sugar beets in this district this year. There is a great scarcity of labor, the Belgians who formerly formed the bulk of the sugar beet field workers, being too few in number this year to look after the work adequately. The reserve force of 150 Mexicans, imported by the Dominion Sugar Company for the work will be supplemented by a number of boys' camps. These camps will be run under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. and will include only boys over 15 years of age. A minimum wage of \$1 per day has been arranged for the lads.

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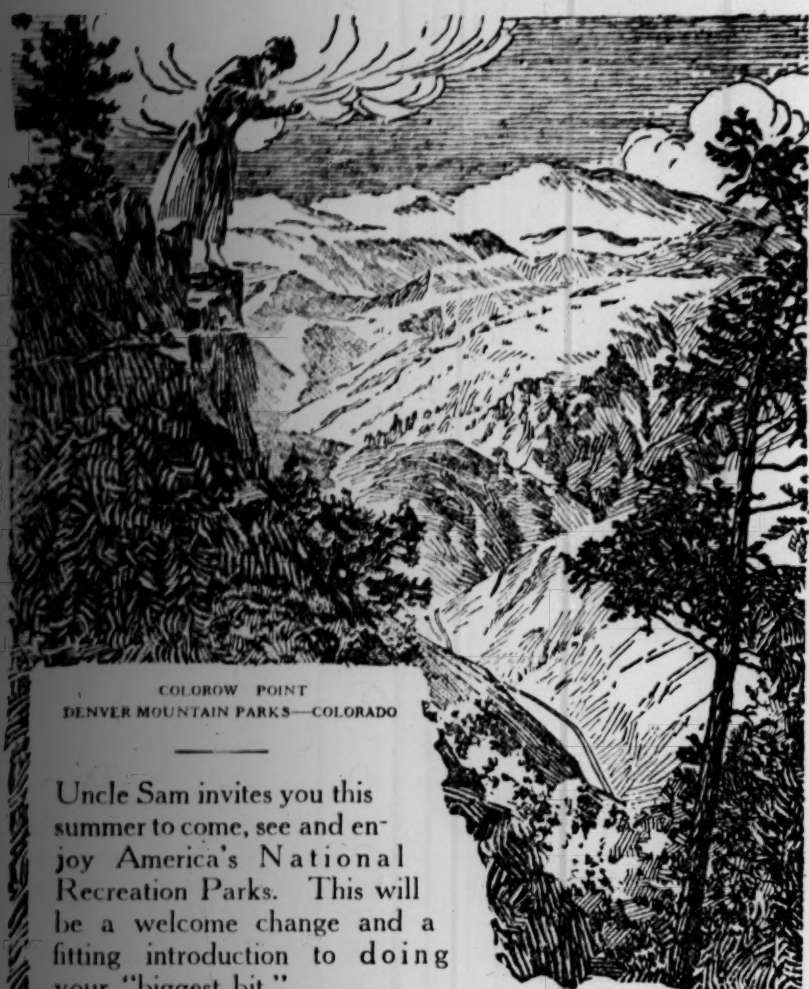
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Reduced Railroad Fares to Denver and Colorado Points. Director General McAdoo announces that Special Round Trip Fares will be authorized, effective June 15. Our Main Bureau or any of its Branches will gladly assist you—without charge—to plan your Western trip—tell you where to go, what to see, how to get there, and what it costs. Call or write for interesting descriptive literature.

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NOTES ON THE NEWS

Accommodating Newspapers

It is just dawn upon some newspapers of the United States to what an extent they have been used as unconscious agents of the enemy, and there is consequently a much closer scrutiny of seemingly innocent little news items which hitherto have been getting wide circulation. "Human interest" these stories invariably had, though their viewpoint is nil. Thus the suspicious story of the carrier pigeon with carefully specified number, which attacked civilians but cooed when it saw a uniform. It has become evident that the urban press can be as accommodating in an international way as some of their rural cousins are in their local connections. Once a prospective buyer of a country paper in Massachusetts noticed that a local tradesman had a choice position, with a generous amount of space, every week on the front page. "How much do you get for that ad?" asked the man who thought of buying the paper. "Oh," explained the editor between chuckles; "that feller writes such funny things I run 'em for nothin'."

Meaning of "Maru"

The word "Maru" attached to the name of every Japanese merchant ship and commonly accepted as meaning "ship," has no special meaning, according to Captain Takeshima, of the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru. According to the Fishing Gazette, Captain Takeshima said that the word is the survival of a Japanese custom centuries old. He explained the origin as follows: "There are two opinions as to how the custom originated. One of the stories is that in ancient times the Japanese attached 'maru' to the name of anything highly prized. It was first applied to a ship's name about 2000 years ago, when the Emperor was sending an expedition to Korea. She added the word to the name of the ship that transported the troops to Korea. Ever since then 'Maru' has been part of the name of every steamship or sailing vessel. It is never used with the name of a warship."

A Tense Poster

The Food Administration office of the United States has just issued an effective new poster, evidently designed by an expert advertising man who knows the scope of such forms of publicity. So instead of trying to compress a pamphlet into three or four hundred words, the designer of the new poster put the whole story into 25 words or less. The dominant feature is a group of the Allies' colors. Beside them in large letters is the phrase, "Our Flags." Below the flags is the brief text urging the reader to stand behind all the allied countries, to eat less of the kinds of food the soldiers need, to deny themselves something and to waste nothing. Where some other posters have been rather ineffective, this one is unforgettable.

Sauerkraut Again

German sympathizers have been laughing in their sleeves at the way the prejudice against sauerkraut, because of its German name, has spread in the United States and Canada, resulting in just that much loss of food in a time when there is no food to be

wasted. Dealers say they have been unable to dispose of large stocks until lately, when government took official notice of the situation and began every effort to correct it, indicating that the prejudice against a mere name was ill-founded. Moreover, some delver into things historical has discovered that "sour cabbage" is of Dutch origin. Not so much prejudice has been manifested against frankfurter sausages, apart from dropping the preliminary characterization, "Genuine German," which was usually undeserved. Since many delicatessen stores are now run by Greeks, there are few evidences of loss of patronage on account of the German name of these "delicate eating" stores. Many people are staying away from them, however, because of the absurdly high prices they charge. The mere process of boiling, baking or roasting something is hardly reason enough for tripling the retail price of uncooked food.

WOMEN'S RALLY FOR LAND ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. YORK, England—A meeting held in York, in connection with a women's rally for the land army, was recently addressed by Lady Frances Balfour. The Rt. Hon. J. G. Butler, M. P., presided. Every woman who now responded to the appeal to go on the land, he said, brought the day of victory nearer. When the war was over every woman who had responded to the country's call would be able to claim an equal share with the soldiers in securing their country's salvation and a lasting victory for righteousness.

In the course of her speech, Lady Frances Balfour said she thought many women would welcome some form of conscription that would place each individual in the place for which they were best fitted. Referring to women's work on the land, Lady Frances said the farmer was not always willing to receive the help of women. He would, however, have to learn to work with women, because he could no longer have the male labor he had been accustomed to in the past, nor could he look for it after the war was over. Even if peace were to come tomorrow, she continued, she thought most people failed to realize the enormous time it would take to demobilize the army. Women, she pointed out, had always worked on the land in Scotland, and there it was taken as a matter of course. She was astonished, she said, to find that in England the only person worth paying to do milking was a man. In Scotland, she added, to the amusement of the audience, no man liked to be seen milking, and the men only did it in cases of urgent necessity, and then only after dark.

BUILDINGS FOR AIR FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. TORONTO, Ont.—The Royal Air Force is planning to erect buildings at Camp Borden, Deseronto, Beamsville, Hamilton, Armour Heights, Long Branch and Leaside sufficiently large to accommodate all the cadets in the Toronto Military District, thus eliminating the necessity of an autumn migration to Texas as heretofore. The structures will be of a permanent nature and after the war will be used for demobilization purposes.

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Every bedroom has a private bath. Rooms at 2.00 per day and up (with private bath).
Every modern convenience.
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F. W. BERGMAN, Managing Director.
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Columbia Hotel
AND COTTAGES
ASBURY PARK
OPENS JUNE 22
Maintaining a refined patronage. Table and service of highest standard. Running water in rooms. Capacity 400. Cottages to rent with private service. W. HARVEY JONES, Booklet, Owner and Manager.

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Located on the lake; two blocks from the ocean bathing beach.
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Centrally located, three minutes from station and from beautiful Delaware River. Near boating and bathing beach. Golf, Tennis, Canoeing, and all outdoor sports. Send for Booklet.
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Ideal family hotel, 3 cottages. Accommodates 85. Fine location on Jamaica Bay, near ocean. Exceptionally pleasant and cool. 25 minutes from Broadway. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. Tel. 93. Early reservations suggested.
Mrs. RICHARD MOTT.

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The Delightful Trip—All the Way by Water and Always in Sight of Land—Only Route VIA CAPE COD CANAL
To
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DAILY TRIPS AT 5 P. M.
(Sundays Inc.) State Rooms—Meals—the Best. Four Hours of Daylight with View of the Famous Canal. Sight and scenes of New York Harbor in the morning.
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From India Wharf every Mon., Tuesday, Thurs., Fri. at 5 P. M. to Bangor and all intervening ports. Connections at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Brookline and intermediate landings. Tues., Wed., Fri., Sat.
Blue Hill Line, connections at Rockland for Blue Hill and intermediate landings. Wed. and Sat. at 5 P. M.
BOSTON AND PORTLAND LINE
Leave Central Wharf Tues., Thurs. and Sat. at 6 P. M. Inquiries, tickets and telephone at Wharf Office—Fort Hill 4300. Also City Office, 332 Washington St.—Tel. Main 2884.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Hawaii and Prohibition
THE AMERICAN ISSUE (Westerville, O.)—In registering the states that are joining the prohibition column, pause long enough to extend the hand of greeting to one of Uncle Sam's island possessions, Hawaii. Hawaii is free by Act of Congress and the approval of President Wilson. The American people who desire a stainless flag and a saintless nation thank the Congress which has adopted the cause so far giving the people the prohibition amendment resolution and a dry Hawaii. Now may this same Congress enact a war emergency prohibition measure and have a hundred per cent dry record.

Thrift and the Limit Club
SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—There has been established in Washington the \$1000 Limit Club, whose members pledge themselves "to purchase \$1000, maturity value, of United States war savings stamps with money saved by me out of my income during the year 1918." President Wilson gave his pledge at a meeting of the Gridiron Club, and prominent men and women of Washington are lining up with the Limit Club. This is one way of promoting the thrift movement, in whose behalf the President has appealed to the country, and the example set in the national capital is worth following. The government needs the money of the people now, and will continue to do so during the progress of the war. Duty in the premises has not been fully performed with the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds. As the President has put it, "The man who buys government securities transfers the purchasing power of his money to the United States Government until after this war, and to that same degree does not buy in competition with the government."

New Judgments
TOLEDO BLADE—The specifications for fighting men were made out long ago when peace permitted leisurely selection. When the draft became operative, the requirements still governed. But gradually, when no one seems to have been looking, they have been modified. There is not the awful dislike of extra tall and unusually short men that there was. Minor defects do not loom so high in the eyes of recruiting officers as they once did. Judgment of men is taken as to their fighting and enduring possibilities rather than as to their meeting hard and fast rules. The changes, of course, were inevitable. Anyone could have seen that they were coming. What the army wants and must have is not perfect specimens of manhood to look well in parade, but good soldierly qualities.

Cultivating More Land
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The Paris of America
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"THE HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN"



REVIOUS to that 4th of June which was the King's birthday in the year 1818, many persons had been prophesying that the author of the Waverley Novels would "wear himself out" and that the public would lose interest in his work. But upon this anniversary there issued forth from that famous study of Scott's, in the rear of his Edinburgh home at 39 Castle Street, "The Heart of Midlothian," which has many times been accorded first place in order of merit among these same Waverley Novels. Lockhart assures us that "the reception of this tale in Edinburgh was a scene of all-engrossing enthusiasm, such as I never witnessed there on the appearance of any other literary novelty. But the admiration and delight were the same all over Scotland."

It would seem, too, that the book was no less joyfully received across the border, for the Lady Louisa Stuart wrote this well-known tribute to Scott: "People were beginning to say that the author would wear himself out; it was going on too long in the same key, and no striking notes could possibly be produced. On the contrary, I think the interest is stronger here than in any of the former ones—(always excepting my first love 'Waverley')—and one may congratulate you upon having effected what many have tried to do, and nobody yet succeeded in, making the perfectly good character the most interesting. Of late days, especially since it has been the fashion to write moral and even religious novels, one might almost say of some of the wise good heroines, what a lively girl once said of her well-meaning aunt: 'Upon my word she is enough to make anybody wicked.' And though beauty and talents are heaped on the right side, the writer, in spite of himself, is sure to put agreeableness on the wrong; the person from whose errors he means you should take warning, runs away with your secret partiality in the meantime. Had this story

teenth Century; but she was not alone in her approbation, either, for, in less than two months after the publication of "The Heart of Midlothian," Lady Louisa described herself as "in a house where everybody is tearing it out of each other's hands and talking about nothing else." In time, this book appears to have brought Scott warm praise even from those who had commonly been most critical of his work; Walter Savage Landor, for instance, who never could speak well of Scott's poetry, admitted that the mere authorship of "The Heart of Midlothian" made Scott the most illustrious author of the age.

"The lass kept tugging at my heart-strings," said Scott of Jeanie Deans, one of the loveliest characters of his imagination—one as distinct and living as either Queen Elizabeth, Rebecca, Meg Merrilies or Sir Walter Raleigh himself. Yet she was merely daughter to David Deans, the cowherd, a girl simple, unlearned, deeply devout and entirely unconscious of her own attainments, never boasting of anything beyond her ability to make superlative Dunlop cheese, a sample of which she deemed it a privilege to offer to her patron, the Duke of Argyle. It was a stranger who first acquainted Sir Walter with the story of Jeanie Deans' prototype, Helen Walker; a certain Mrs. Thomas Goldie, of Craigmillar, Dumfries, wrote to tell Scott of a tale of heroism which

asked whether Helen Walker never mentioned this affair, replied: "No, she aye turned the conversation if ever any o' the neebours happened to mention it." However, it seems that, 50 years before the time when Mrs. Goldie met her, Helen Walker's sister, Isabel, was imprisoned for the same crime of which Effie, in Scott's novel, was convicted. Helen refused to swerve a single degree from the truth, even though she knew that making the desired statement would save her sister from a terrible fate. No sooner was her poor sister condemned than Helen set out to get a petition written to the Duke of Argyle; then she started, with this paper in her hand, to walk to London, there to present it to the Duke in person. Suffice it to say that the Duke was the instrument through which a pardon was procured for Isabel, Helen reaching Edinburgh with the good news just before it was too late. And quiet Helen Walker would not be lauded for this noble act, preferring always to keep silence with regard to it.

ALTHOUGH there are, of course, discrepancies between the original story and the turn which Scott gave to it, there is no shadow of doubt that Helen Walker did go to London on her urgent errand and that she did see the Duke of Argyle; however, details of the famous interview with Queen Caroline have not been discovered. Then, too, the real Jeanie does not seem to have gone into the witness-box at all, having previously made clear her refusal to change her testimony in order to help her sister's cause. But, after all, these things matter very little; the main thing is that Scott received from Mrs. Goldie the outlines of a story which he might make quite his own for the purpose of building around it one of the most beautiful and most powerful of his novels.

In one sense, "The Heart of Midlothian" is a one-character book, for the reason that Jeanie holds one's attention from the very start. The unfortunate, erring Effie, too, is real to us, in all her lightness, her craving after excitement and what she believed to be breadth and beauty; but,

those manifested by Patrick Walker, the Cameronian and biographer of the Saints of the Covenant. There are also many lesser characters offered for our delectation, as there always are in a work of Scott's; the shy, awkward, buccolic Laird of Dumbiedykes, Jeanie's would-be suitor and whole-hearted benefactor; Daddy Ratcliffe, half ecoundrel and half shrewd collaborator with the law in running down its victims and guarding the door of the old Tolbooth prison at Edinburgh; Mr. Bartoline Saddletree, a fascinatingly human caricature, effusive, tiresome, voluble, always breaking in at the wrong time, appearing when least wanted; Mrs. Saddletree, Plumdamas, Mrs. Howden, Miss Damahoy, Sharpilaw and other minor persons playing their parts admirably well in the background and serving to display Scott's exceptional understanding of, and power to depict, human nature. One receives, too, good impressions of the amiable Duke of Argyle; of his two servants into whose care Jeanie is placed, when making her return trip to Scotland; of Queen Caroline, whose reluctant sympathies Jeanie at length drew out during their conversation on the long path in Richmond Park; and of quiet, painstaking, worthy Reuben Butler, Jeanie's patient, faithful sweetheart.

IT WAS Professor Grant, of Leeds, who declared that: Scott's work is at its best, first, when it deals with Scottish life; second, when it brings public and private life into relation with one another; and third, when the lives of the poor play an important part. "The Heart of Midlothian" easily measures up to these several requirements and, as to its setting, is a delight deep and enduring, to the lover of Edinburgh in the past or present. Scott knew and loved "Auld Reekie"; there he was born, on the site of the modern house numbered 8 Chambers Street. This was at the head of College Wynd, "a steep and straightened alley" running between the Cowgate and the southern part of the town. In his boyhood, little Walter Scott knew every narrow wynd and alley of the old town; every gable and winding stair, every entrance to one of the towering, tipsy "lands" meaning something to his imagination, something of picturesqueness and romance. In Edinburgh Scott went to school, first to a small establishment, later to the High School and to Edinburgh University; here he was married and here, in lodgings at 108 George Street, and in his own houses at 19 South Castle Street and at 39 Castle Street he spent a great deal of his time in later life; for, though he was devotedly attached to his home at Abbotsford, on the Tweed, where he lived the life of a country laird, he was a true cockney at heart. Here, in the Assembly Rooms, in George Street, near Hanover Square, on the evening of Feb. 23, 1827, he publicly confessed to the authorship of the Waverley Novels. Scott could hardly have escaped giving to the lover of Edinburgh and of all that is quaint, historic and romantic in Scotland's story some of his own deep love and understanding. In all its many aspects, of this wholly unique first city of Scotland. Loyally, even affectionately, Scott pleaded for possession of that grim old door of the Tolbooth, when the building was demolished; he then ordered it to be built into the garden wall at Abbotsford, and there, together with the massive key to the prison which had its place among Scott's curios, it served to remind him of all the stirring scenes which had taken place both within and without this portal.

At times, the following of the plot takes the reader across the border. There is the description of Jeanie's slow progress through the north of England, interrupted with her dramatic capture by the men in league with weird, rather appealing Madge Wildfire (that "most original" of all Scott's

characters, in the words of Coleridge—that "Scottish Ophelia") and her scheming, heartless old mother. We have then the portrayal of the comparative luxury of the Staunton home, followed by brief, blurred views of London, where the many rushing sights and sounds carried terror and perplexity to the country-bred Jeanie. There is a delightful description of the celebrated view of the Thames from the

Beginning with the Porteous Riots, the harrowing scene in the Grassmarket where the gallows uncannily appeared and disappeared under cover of darkness, Scott pictures for us the excited crowds surging along the Cowgate or down the steep way of the West Bow, peering out from second story windows of surrounding gabled houses. Then, at one of the city gates, we halt

the dazed Effie to make her escape, under cover of the general confusion and lawlessness of the night. Scott gives us pretty rural scenes, too, of the little village of St. Leonard's Crag, where the Deans' home was, of the castle of the Laird of Dumbiedykes near by, and of the rough moors and heatherclad slopes of Arthur's Seat, whither Jeanie goes by night, in the hope of hearing valuable news from the unknown stranger, Robertson, alias Staunton; whither, also, came Saddletree, with Ratcliffe and Madge Wildfire, in their amusingly bungled attempt to capture Robertson. In the little village of St. Leonard's Crag, below the bells of old St. Giles were distinctly heard pealing, on the fateful morning of Effie's trial. This would seem to make it a simple enough matter to locate the home of Jeanie Deans, but this, of course, has not been done with any authenticity; the cottage, in the southern outskirts, commonly called "Jeanie Deans'," not being genuine. We have some authority for supposing that Scott partially described Peffermill House, not far distant from Duddingston village and loch, when he gave us his picture of Dumbiedykes, Craigmillar Castle, favorite residence of Mary Stuart, once mentioned in "The Heart of Midlothian," was, and is, in this immediate vicinity.

IN READING "The Heart of Midlothian" it must be remembered that the book was written to please a public which, unlike the greater majority of modern readers, was seeking not only a plot but, also, an intelligent depicting of characters and scenes and events Scottish. It is fashionable, nowadays, to rather look down upon Scott—or, rather, to look back upon him as an author for only our youthful days. But anyone who will take the trouble to read in careful and leisurely fashion that number of the Waverley Novels which is the subject of this article will find there much which is absolutely delightful, as well as much that is masterly in plot and characterization. It is the life and times of the Scotland of the late Eighteenth Century, mirrored forth in admirably truthful style for all alike to enjoy and study. These characters are real Scottish people, simple and straightforward, honest, devout, capable; one will give thanks for having known them, as Scott makes them familiar to us. And, especially, in journeying to southwestern Scotland will one stop a few moments at the quiet, secluded little church of Irongray, near Dumfries, there to read the inscription which Sir Walter Scott wrote to adorn the memorial to Helen Walker, the real Jeanie Deans.



Richmond Park, where Jeanie Deans met Queen Caroline

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



St. Giles Cathedral, the chimes of which carried as far as the Deans' home, at St. Leonard's Crag

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

been conducted by a common hand, Effie would have attracted our concern and sympathy—Jeanie only cold approbation. Whereas, Jeanie, without youth, beauty, genius, warm passions, or any other novel-perfection, is here our object from beginning to end. This is 'entailing the affections in the cause of virtue' ten times more than ever Richardson did; for whose male and female pedants, all-excelling as they are, I never could care half so much as I found myself inclined to do for Jeanie before I finished the first volume. Here, surely, was praise from a fashionable lady of the early Nineteenth

century, she had heard when spending a holiday near Lincluden Abbey, in 1790. Mrs. Goldie related having met in that neighborhood a little woman named Helen Walker, a modest, silent person who earned her living at knitting socks and keeping poultry at her own tiny farm of Knowhead. Mrs. Goldie was much drawn toward this simple old woman, and gradually, from the country people about, she learned the facts of the woman's experience; for Helen Walker herself never talked about the great adventure of her life, her journey on foot to London, to save her sister's life. One friend, when

of course, she is only slightly touched upon. One marvels, perhaps, that she can turn so suddenly into a fashionable and cultivated lady of society, with all the world of London at her feet. Also, her husband, George Robertson, alias Staunton, son of a distinguished English family, is amazingly unconvincing in his extremes of criminality and respectability. As for the father of Jeanie and Effie, sober, pious, conservative old David Deans, "Douce Davie," he is altogether a living person for us, many of his traits, as well as ideas and phrases, so we are told, having been openly copied from



No. 39 Castle Street, where Scott wrote "The Heart of Midlothian"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

terrace at Richmond, the river winding through the lush green meadows, a tiny silver ribbon, lying stretched out below the observer, like a lovely picture surrounded by a waving frame of leaves. At the end of the novel one finds the scene changed again, of course, this time to the wild outskirts of the Western Highlands, where lay the domain of the Duke of Argyle. But, for all the rest, the happenings transpire at or near Edinburgh.

with Reuben Butler, making his attempted escape from the city by an unfamiliar path, when stopped and forcibly detained by that curiously self-contained, one-purposed mob bent on carrying Porteous forth from the Tolbooth, but wishing to harm no one else while about the gruesome business. We have the wild scene before the prison, the battering of the old portal and the final fring of it; then the attempt by Robertson to persuade



The old Tolbooth prison or "Heart of Midlothian"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor



Arthur's Seat, behind Holyrood Palace, where Jeanie Deans met Robertson one night

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

THE HOME FORUM

"An Impervious Armor"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOW reasonable and reassuring is Christian Science when its viewpoint is understood? "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he," admirably expresses that viewpoint. The world's concept of life and conduct makes mankind dependent upon material conditions, upon the favor of the elements, upon accident of birth, quality of food, or allowance of sleep and stupor. This viewpoint prepares for death and hastens it. Longevity results from the long distance view of life as spiritual and eternal; health comes from the understanding of ever-present spiritual harmony, happiness from the possession of that joy which no man taketh from us. It will bring must ask permission of physical force in order to exist then force becomes idolized, alternately worshiped and feared. This viewpoint is pagan. When it hides under the name of Christianity it seeks to rend the undivided garment of spirituality.

The thinker of today asks himself the straightforward question, If prevalent theories of natural science, medicine and theology have permitted this world war, how can they stop it? The answer is included in the question. The world's prevalent viewpoint must be changed. Christian Science effects this by its teaching concerning the all-power of God, Spirit, and the correlative impotence of evil, matter. What is the world thinking? Its thinking determines its condition. The Christian Scientist is learning to take dominion over his own thinking by placing himself under divine control. This task is not difficult when the teaching of Christian Science is accepted unreservedly that God is the only real Mind. As a matter of eternal fact, then, God gives man his thoughts; He knows man in reality; He is Life, Truth, and Love to all His children; He is so good that He is Mother as well as Father, cherishing and protecting them and abiding by them in every hour of need.

Mrs. Eddy writes on page 210 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist,"

and Miscellany": "Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited." This teaching gently leads the weak into strength, and the happy are made even happier by it and rejoice in the glad sunshine of obedience and gratitude. Being conscious of the one Mind's safe guidance the spiritually minded are clad with the garment of righteousness and crown with God's good pleasure. In reality there is no thought or deed which can supersede God's divine plan. After Nebuchadnezzar had told Daniel his dream of a great tree which was hewn down, it is recorded, "Then Daniel, whose name was Belteshazzar, was astonished for one hour, and his thoughts troubled him." This kind of troubled thinking results from the pressure of Spirit upon the human mind before absolute obedience has been learned. But Daniel presently obeyed and interpreted the dream to the king, when, we may rest assured, his peace also returned unto him.

The false doctrine of the ages, that man is a mixture of matter and Spirit, has retarded the growth of true understanding. To see oneself as God really made man causes the false mask of human tendencies to drop. Then the deep-seated seed in spiritual sense sprouts naturally into fruition. God's Word is the power and the light which dispels the darkness of false thinking. His Word is everlasting in might, strength, and endurance, and when joyfully obeyed will light the way to the ark of safety for those who are hard pressed by the floods of mortal existence. By refusing to accept any thoughts except those which come from God, human beings place themselves under divine protection. Jeremiah likened false thoughts to false prophets and thus warned his contemporaries: "Thus saith the Lord of hosts, Harken not unto the words of the prophets that prophesy unto you:

they make you vain: they speak a vision of their own heart, and not out of the mouth of the Lord."

Can man, made in the image and likeness of God, have any other health than good health when God gives man all he has? Health is as permanent as God, for God is always good and is never changeable. The only risk which humanity runs of losing health comes from disbelief of God, trusting matter instead of Spirit, worshipping idols instead of the great I AM. Let all those who desire the light of God stand with faces upward turned to receive His command.

Humanity must realize that the walls of the carnal mind are only crumbling dust, and that the true consciousness of Love makes the walls of the New Jerusalem. When individuals are conscious of possessing the kingdom of heaven within they rejoice in the understanding of God as the permanent foundation, as Principle. Then, too, they bring into use the qualities of the child and offer the fruits of the Spirit to all mankind. This natural tendency of children to expect good things has a lesson for all. Is there any reason why this same expectation should not be extended to the child as he grows up? Why should the joys of childhood be neglected in working out one's salvation when Jesus' advice was to become like little children in order to be of the kingdom of heaven? The problems of living can be so lovingly worked out that even children can understand and apply this understanding. All the efforts of the intellectual human will cannot bring out the joy, peace, and spiritual results of the gentle art of right understanding gained through the power of the Christ.

When the soldiers of the cross lay down their matter for the crown of Spirit, then will come the endless day of victory. Then will it be said, "And they shall be all taught of God." Christian Science shows the way to think right and thus become new born. It ushers those who are receptive into a new world filled with love, honest desire, and good thoughts. On page 12 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes: "We should measure our love for God by our love for man; and our sense of Science will be measured by our obedience to God—fulfilling the law of Love, doing good to all; imparting, so far as we reflect them, Truth, Life, and Love to all within the radius of our atmosphere of thought."

Roger Ascham

(On Seeing His Miniature)

Bending in thought, Elizabethan sage,
The limner caught you for all future time;

The pensive pose, the far-off look sublime,
Schoolmaster of an earlier, blither age.

Your books have vanished; from the printed page
The song of birds, whenas the day's at prime,

Has lured your thoughts; no longer learned rhyme
Delights you more than springtide's glad presage.

The casement open, through the window blows
The first faint whisper of the April breeze;

That rustles in the hawthorn bush which grows
Beside you college; in the spacious trees

Murmurs amid the branches as it goes,
"Come to the country all, and take your ease!"

—Norreys Jephson O'Connor.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Albert Hall

The encyclopedia nearest to hand will provide all that anyone could possibly want to know about the Albert Hall, the immense rotunda in Kensington Gore which makes the pedestrian hurry by with a sigh for its dull ugliness, unless he happens to be bound to some concert or political meeting within its walls. Nelson's says: "The Albert Hall, opposite" (it has, in the same paragraph dealt equally briefly with the Albert Memorial), "also a

memorial to the Prince Consort, was opened on March 29, 1871. It is seated for ten thousand persons, and has a fine organ." Since that date, the hall has seen all kinds and conditions gathered within its walls, from the Shah of Persia and the Tsar of all the Russias to Christabel Pankhurst and Captain Trotter of the Seamen's Union. Probably the most exciting incident which it has witnessed was the unfurling of the woman suffrage banner by Annie Kenney from one of the boxes, and her interruption of Sir Edward Grey at a big political meeting. That was many years ago now, in 1906, eight before the deluge.

Rossetti and Morris

The influence of Rossetti on Morris and Burne-Jones is unquestionable, and they probably both owed their embarking on an artistic career to the stimulus given by the advent of a purely artistic nature which set a new light in their firmament. The little we have of Morris's painting shows only that he had the gift, but his own appreciation of his work was too modest to encourage him to face the strain of going through the necessary education, made more difficult by his want of early training, even of the imperfect and incorrect kind against which Rossetti made his way to a correct conception of his art. On the whole, I consider Morris to have been the largest all-around man of the group, not merely on account of the diversity of his faculties, for he had in a measure, greater or less, most of the gifts which go to make up the intellectual man and the artist, but because he had, in addition, a largeness and nobility of nature, a magnanimity and generosity, which rarely enter into the character of the artist; and perhaps the reason why his gifts were not more highly developed was that his estimation of them was so modest. His facility in versification led him to diffuseness in his poems, and the modest estimation in which he held his work when done, was a discouragement to the lime labor so necessary to perfection. He told me that he had written eight hundred lines of one of his tales in one night, but at the same time he regretted that he could not invent a plot, though the exquisite manner in which he carried out the old plots which have been the common property of poets since poetry existed in the form of tales is honor enough.

But in the feeling for pure decoration, which is the essential element in art, in the universality of his application of it, and the high excellence to which he brought it in each branch to which he devoted himself, I doubt if Morris has had a rival in our day; and I am inclined to think that in the default of an early education in art, such as the great Italian painters received, we lost one of the greatest artists who have ever lived. For with the high degree in which he possessed taste, technical abilities never fully developed by work, and exquisite feeling for color and invention in design, he had the large human mold which would have made his work majestic beyond that of his contemporaries. . . . Rossetti always urged Morris to follow his artistic tendencies with the largest and most liberal encouragement and appreciation, and all the stimulus derived from a most exalted opinion of his native abilities. Rossetti would have set everybody to painting, I think, for, in his opinion, it was the only occupation worth living for, and he was absolutely free from personal jealousy. —William James Stillman.

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Opinion, I Am Not Thine

Opinion, let me alone: I am not thine.
Prim Creed, with categorical point, forbear
To feature me my Lord by rule and line.
Oh let me love my Lord more fathom deep
Than there is line to sound with: let me love
My fellow not as men that mandates keep:
Yes, all that's lovable, below, above,
That let me love by heart, by heart, because
(Free from the penal pressure of the laws)
I find it fair.

—Lanier.

From Baku to Tiflis

part of the road is reached, the altitude is nearly eight thousand feet. . . . From Mlet to Tiflis the descent is not difficult, and the rocky mountain ravines give place to ever-widening fertile valleys.

"As the road descended the heat increased, but the scenery was charming. The way lay over the rolling sweep of the foothills through sloping fields standing thick with yellow corn, past vineyards full of low-growing vines bending under the weight of clusters of ripening grapes; whilst behind us, in the distance, faded the vanishing snow-peaks of the mountains."

The travelers passed Doushai, where the mountains were completely lost sight of, and Kura, till at last a "bend of the road, and we caught the first glimpse of Tiflis, with the river winding through it; and the ancient monastery of Metee standing like a sentinel on a peak of the hills, which form the southeastern boundary of the river. It looked beautiful from a distance, in the early morning light, rising gradually out of the smoke and mists which hang over the river in the cool of the day. The colored roofs and domes of the Greek churches and their round white towers ending in semi-circles, the dusty note of the mud-built houses, the gray-green of the hills beyond, and the quiet sheen of the winding river all form part of an enchanting picture."

"Well has it been named 'Tiflis of the Cross-Roads,' nesting as it does in the heart of Caucasasia; it is the center mart of the old trade-route leading from the Caspian to the shores of the Black Sea, and, lying at the foot of the Caucasian range, it guards the southern entrance of one of the finest mountain passes in the world."

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Over There

Wind from the Channel's reaching water,
Waft me the fragrance of English loam:
Morn on the heath, and a curlew crying
Over there 'twixt the moor and sky;
And an echo, far through the wide waste heaving,
Haunts my heart with a lonely cry.
Land where the fields have friendly faces,
Love of my dreams in sun and rain,
Vernal voices in old sweet places
Call me home with a joy that's pain.

Rain in the trenches. Here men bear
Life with laughter, drop or dare,
Though May's in the world. Ah, over there
Heathery hills and a blue day gleaming:
A deep glen booms with an ocean's roar;
Glimpsed for a moment a seamew screaming
Wheels and dives to an unseen shore.
There's a shy green lane, with the banks piled high,
Where hazels kiss in the glistening sky.

And gay primroses climb and crowd
To the azure zenith like a cloud.
Ah, joy amid leaves to loiter along
To the lilt of a stream and a linnet's song!
The breeze laughs in like a jester's story
With a seaweed smell; there's lark in the glory;
The wild-rose bursts, and the first May's falling;
In a mist of boughs is a cuckoo calling.

An echo, faint, in the deep wood heard,
Asks at the heart, Is it dream or bird?
There's a wet moss scent from a ferny gloom,
And the lone love-sigh of wind in the broom;
Then a flash from far, and the heart's quick rise,
Leaps the blue to the brain with a hidden gleam.
The earth swoops down from the shining eyes,
And the sky sweeps up like a wing set free!
In the infinite face of the sudden sea! —James A. MacKereth.

Our High Pasture

"There are alluring names in the corner of the world where I live, such as Upper Meadow, Sky Farm, and High Pasture. Is there not something breeze-blown and spacious about the very words High Pasture?" asks Walter Prichard Eaton, in his book "Green Trails and Upland Pastures." "You do not need a picture to bring the image before your eye. Your image will not in the least resemble our High Pasture, to be sure, but what does that matter? You will see a greensward flung like a mantle over the tall shoulder of a hill, the blue dome of the sky dropping down behind it, and to the ear of memory will come the faint, lazy tinkle of a cow-bell. It is the magic of the words that matters, not the actuality of the image."

"Our High Pasture is on the southern shoulder of Rattlesnake Hill, and it is splendidly isolated from the lowlands by forest. The forest marches down from the summit upon it and stops abruptly with an edge like a tall, green wall. The pasture itself goes over the shoulder on either side with a beautiful dome-like billow, and meets the forest again climbing up from the valley. You see no road leading thither. It is a lonely clearing on the heights, and behind the sharp, doming line of the wave-crest the sky drops down to infinite depths of space. How far one could see if he climbed there and looked over the crest! How fresh the wind must blow out of those deep sky spaces, though here in the valley the summer day is breathless and sultry! How tiny the black-and-white specks of the Holsteins appear, as they seem barely to move, like lazy flies on a green tapestry!"

"One autumn, not long ago the farmer plowed High Pasture, turning it from green to brown, and when the snow-spits of November came the furrows filled, and suddenly it was a beautiful zebra-skin laid over the shoulder of the hill. Then all winter it was a dome of glistening white amid the reddish-gray of the mountain forest. But as spring came up the land it grew emerald with oats, and in lush midsummer we climbed through the woods to reach it, up the bed of a forest brook, and came out upon the lower edge as upon a beach. The waves were breaking at our feet. Over the dome-line above us, out of those deep sky spaces below, came the wind, and swept the billows down upon us with a rustling murmur as of some magic, brittle sea."

"We skirted the pasture to the highest point, while a woodchuck rushed off into the oats, stirring their tops like a fish swimming just under the surface of the water; swallows skimmed the field like gulls, and even the pines spoke with the voice of the ocean. At the crest of the ridge we set our backs to the forest wall and looked out over the pasture below. Ever the wind went by across the oats, wave after wave of emerald, and we saw on the plain beneath, our tiny village and the winding thread of the river, and beyond that another hill going up with the green pastures of Sky Farm perched on its fifteen hundred-foot shoulder; and farther still the mountain walls like smoky blue billows on the horizon. Behind us, in the dim cool evergreens, a wood thrush sang. A chickadee hopped in a near-by tree, and a field sparrow was busy in the oats. How peaceful this airy spaciousness!"

"We lay down at the pasture edge, and the waving oats shut out everything but the sky. We could look a

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1918

EDITORIALS

Negligible?

THE position taken by Mr. Hoover, as Food Administrator, in determining that wartime prohibition is not a national necessity, is one that will do something more than disappoint a great mass of his friends and supporters. It will, it is to be feared, shake their confidence in his administration. Numbers of the strongest supporters of Mr. Hoover, not on the platform nor in any noisy way, but in the quiet of their homes, where the real food conservation is effected, have been found in the ranks of the prohibitionists, and these supporters will scarcely feel the same enthusiasm in making in future the sacrifices he has demanded of them, when, in the twinkling of an eye as it were, he assures them that there is a sufficiency of grain for making the present supply of beer. The people of the United States have agreed gladly to the conservation of food which Mr. Hoover has demanded from them, largely because they felt that he was a believer in demanding the same sacrifices from the brewer and from the beer drinker, that he was demanding from the rest of the country. It would now appear that this is a mistake, and that the sacrifices are to be continued, by a one-sided decision, in the interests of the drink trade.

Now, as a matter of fact, the strongest arguments against Mr. Hoover have been put forward by Mr. Hoover himself, and it would seem as if it would be somewhat difficult for Mr. Hoover to dispose of his own arguments in the past. Indeed a follower of Mr. Hoover's arguments in the past must be filled with amazement as he reads Mr. Hoover's three reasons for his decision in favor of the brewery.

The first of these reasons is that the amount of grain used in brewing is practically negligible, and that some part of this grain, after passing through the breweries, is available for the feeding of cattle. Now this would be all very well if Mr. Hoover were not confronted with what he has himself said in the past. Only last January, however, in a letter to Representative Randall, which can be found in the Congressional Record of that month, Mr. Hoover declared that in 1916 there had been used in the manufacture of beer 60,000,000 bushels of barley, 15,000,000 of corn, and about 3,000,000 bushels of rye. Arguing from this waste, Mr. Hoover went on to show that out of the barley alone 6,000,000 one-pound loaves of barley bread could be produced every day, and this, leaving the corn and rye out of the question. It is perfectly true that he now explains that, since this time, the amount of grain has been reduced 30 per cent. But this only means that the "economic advantage," to use Mr. Hoover's own words, has been reduced from 6,000,000 to 4,000,000 one-pound loaves of barley bread a day, and this, again, leaving entirely out of the question the corn and the rye. Now 4,000,000 loaves a day may in June represent a negligible quantity to Mr. Hoover; but it can only be remarked that, in January, he did not seem to be viewing it quite in that light.

Even more extraordinary is Mr. Hoover's argument that the suspension of brewing would hurt the temperance cause by placing the country on a whisky basis. It is to be suspected that the temperance cause will thank Mr. Hoover as little for that argument as ultimately will the brewers. To begin with, it is difficult to see how the temperance cause is to be hurt because out of two poisons only one is to be cut off; and it is purely gratuitous and entirely unreasonable to assume that those who drink beer will turn to whisky. But most remarkable of all, it never seems to have occurred to Mr. Hoover that a government which can destroy in Congress an amendment for the suppression of brewing can equally easily pass an amendment for the discontinuance of the sale of whisky.

As for Mr. Hoover's third contention that the use of grapes for wine does not affect the food supply of the country, this may be so. But what of the case of a certain vineyard which after selling its grapes, for the last fifteen years, at from \$10 to \$15 a ton, for wine making, has this year succeeded in selling them at \$25 a ton, for food purposes. At the same time, it does affect the food supply very considerably, inasmuch as it helps to create and to maintain that appetite for alcohol which is one of the curses of every country, and which creates the demand for which the distilling of whisky and the brewing of beer is the supply.

In the final passage of his letter to Senator Sheppard, however, Mr. Hoover, in a way, puts his difficulty up to the President, inasmuch as he declares that as an administrative officer of the government he does not feel that he should enter into these contentious matters indicated in the President's letter to the same senator. When, however, the President's letter is read, the President will be found quietly putting the difficulty back upon Mr. Hoover, inasmuch as he declares that the situation should be permitted to stand as it is until he is apprised by the Food Administrator that it is necessary still further to conserve the supplies of food. This, of course, can only mean that the decision must be made by Mr. Hoover as Food Administrator, and it is because of this that the difference between Mr. Hoover's January letter to Representative Randall and his June letter to Senator Sheppard is so perplexing. Mr. Hoover insists that the question of the loss of food is entirely secondary to the moral and physical dangers indicated in the President's letter. But the President, in his letter, insists that as long as the Food Administrator does not think it necessary to further conserve the food supplies, the matter should be left where it is. Which, then, is the real question at issue? Is it the moral question, or is it the food question? If it is the moral question, Mr. Hoover says that the decision lies with Mr. Wilson. If it is the food question, Mr. Wilson says that the decision should lie with Mr. Hoover.

The last six months of his administration seem to have proved to Mr. Hoover that the loss of 4,000,000 barley loaves a day in the food supply of the country is negligible, but surely nobody would care to say that the moral issue could be dismissed with the same adjective.

Now no person who knows anything of Mr. Hoover's work will do him the injustice to suppose that he has weakened in the least degree in his avowed support of prohibition. But we are afraid that those who read his late pronouncement will regret that he has not stood as strongly by his guns as they believed that he would stand by them when the crisis in the battle with drink came. It may be that Mr. Hoover as Food Administrator is there not to decide, as he declares, moral issues but to control the food supplies. At the same time it is a legitimate question to put to Mr. Hoover, whether he thinks that a public official can afford to divorce the moral from the material side of any problem with which he is faced? No person, everybody will agree, would answer such a question with a more strenuous negative than Mr. Hoover or Mr. Wilson. Therefore, both the moral and the physical question must be decided by somebody, and if the Representatives and Senators of the people are not fit to pronounce judgment on the moral and the material aspect of the case, in the names of those who have elected them, it is impossible to say who is. And it is because of this very fact that the decisions of Mr. Hoover and of Mr. Wilson seem so regrettable.

Playing Germany's Game

THE newspaper reader who is left by the newspaper he reads to do his own editing and his own interpreting of the printed news is in a sorry plight just now. Never was the free American press so free and easy in the matter of purveying scrambled information; never was it more "independent"; never less inclined to restraint, never more disposed to assert its privilege, no matter who or what might be helped or hurt by a display of its untrammelled fearlessness, outspokenness, simplicity. Thus, on the first outbreak of German frightfulness on the American side of the Atlantic, that press is independent enough, free enough, courageous enough, and young enough, to help to play the Berlin game of trying to hoodwink the American public with regard to the disposition of Germany toward the United States.

"American victims of the U-boats," the American press tells its readers, under large headlines, "are finely treated by their captors." "German submarine commanders," it goes on to explain, "are extremely courteous and kind toward Americans." "Germany is not really undertaking to destroy military transports," it says. "The raids are carried on only to encourage the German people." This is borne out by the fact that "the attacks were made without the usual ruthlessness."

And such statements are made in news dispatches printed by the side of others which tell of scores of Americans abandoned to the waves by German U-boats seventy-five miles from the American shore; of the actual drowning of more than half a hundred noncombatant, inoffensive, innocent American passengers at sea, of the finding of an overturned lifeboat literally riddled by gunfire, and of other acts of German cruelty the mere contemplation of which would stay the uplifted hand of the Apache.

It is almost incredible that American newspapers of standing would knowingly give space to anything intended to palliate the German offense against humanity; the lamentable fact is, however, that many of them do this very thing, even though they do it unconsciously, in taking from Berlin mental dictation in the coloring of news. Clearly, nothing would be more pleasing to Germany, and nothing more useful, than the creation and acceptance, in America, of an impression that, notwithstanding appearances, Germany is really rather disposed to be friendly than otherwise to the United States.

Has not the statement been made with apparent authority in her behalf, within the last forty-eight hours, that it is upon England rather than upon the United States that she desires to wreak vengeance? Has she not given assurance, indirectly, that her U-boats will warn United States vessels in advance of torpedoing them, but that such a favor will be withheld from British vessels? Is it not as plain as daylight that what she is striving to do is to soften American anti-German sentiment, to make it appear that she is not quite so bad as she is painted, to convince the unthinking in the United States that Germany, after all, has a warm spot in her heart for the western Republic in which millions of her sons and daughters have found hospitality? Can anyone of average intelligence fail to see that behind all this is the purpose of creating division in the allied ranks?

It would seem high time that American publishers and editors were cautioning those in their establishments who are charged with the responsibility of preparing and presenting the news, in these times, against the insidious operation of German suggestion.

The Emperor Karl Defies the Slavs

THE Austrian racial question was recently brought into prominence by two sharply contrasting incidents. The one was the gathering, at Chicago, of Slavs for the purpose of advocating a federation of Slav republics, free of German influence and loyal to the allied nations. The other was the presentation to the Emperor Karl of Austria of deputations from Trieste and other parts of Southern Austria to confirm the supremacy of the German ruling element within the monarchy. It is important to note that the Emperor, addressing the deputations, laid particular emphasis on the need of preventing any loosening of the present state framework. He said that the historical rights and traditions of the provinces must not be prejudiced, and promised that the government would always support those intent upon preserving the "sacred inheritance from the glorious past" and be ready to put down any agitation prejudicial to the strength and unity of the state.

It is not difficult to read between the lines and to realize that in these words the Emperor Karl has thrown

down his gage of defiance to the Jugo-Slavs. He is evidently determined to flout their demands, as he has those of the Czechs. Bohemia declared open revolt against Austrian rule, and the "Twelve-Pashas" policy of sub-division of Bohemia, for the purpose of putting political power into the hands of a German minority, was the answer. Jugo-Slavia declared for unity of Serbo-Croats and Slovenes in an autonomous state, and there is not a shadow of a doubt that this defiant speech by the Emperor Karl is the aftermath of the recent compact of the Kaisers by which the two empires were formed into a solid political and military block. It was the voice of the Hohenzollern as well as of the Hapsburg which spoke. Of that new empire no weakening of any of the parts will be allowed. The German elements in it must be supreme, or the compact falls to pieces. The Kaisers are determined to settle this Jugo-Slav question by a big stick policy, else the question will quickly settle them. The utterances of the Austrian papers have long been symptomatic of the growing fear which has come over the Dual Monarchy before the Slav danger. The whole country is disaffected, the national morale undermined, by these peoples of an alien race who, with their brethren of Bohemia, Galicia, and conquered Serbia and Montenegro, greatly outnumber the Germans and Magyars within the Dual Monarchy. In the churches and in the schools, the creed of a Jugo-Slav state is openly taught. One Austrian newspaper stigmatizes the movement as the "blatantly aggressive agitation for independence," and Austrian policy today is frantically endeavoring to keep the great national political skeleton confined to its cupboard.

But the signs of the times are that the policy cannot succeed. The Slavs know what they want, and they know exactly what they can do to gain it. They have been offered everything by Mr. Lloyd George and by President Wilson; nothing by their own ruler. Without the application of extreme force, the movement for autonomy must succeed, and the disintegration of the monarchy follow as sure as the day follows the night. There would then be only one course open to the Hungarians and Austrians, if they are not to remain a minority in a state become mainly Slav. They must convert themselves into federal states of the German Empire. The hour of the Hapsburg humiliation would then have struck. The subjection of the emperors of the Holy Roman Empire to the Hohenzollern would be complete, and Austria, which Professor Masaryk has declared to be "a dynasty," might conceivably cease to be even a geographical expression.

The Emperor Karl has defied the Slavs, but is there the slightest doubt what gathering represents the policy that will finally emerge triumphant, the one at Chicago or the one in the imperial audience chamber? The men at Chicago were free men, representing a league of racial friendship to secure human liberties and human cooperation for mankind's welfare. The Emperor who denied the rights of freedom to his subject Slavs was himself fresh from the German headquarters, where he had bound himself a slave to the Hohenzollern, and had assented to a league of force of the autocratic nations for the suppression of human freedom. There is a touch of the keenest irony in the circumstance that the two Kaisers themselves, were fighting for their dynastic lives when they made that pact.

The U-Boat

Probably the average person's conception of the submarine has been more or less influenced by the fascinating pages of Jules Verne, who launched the famous Nautilus upon the sea of his brilliant fiction, in charge of the inventor, Captain Nemo. The Nautilus was a vessel of peace and not of war. "And our arms?" asks M. Arronax, one of the party. "Our guns?" "Guns! What for?" exclaims Captain Nemo. In the same way, the submarine conjured up visions, not of war, but of submarine exploration and adventure. The glass-bottomed boat, with its fairy visions of sea fauna and flora, had stimulated imagination to an intense degree. Perhaps the submarine would help men to trace the much-debated sea serpent to his lair; to recover the treasure of the ships which dot the marine valleys and groves of Davy-Jonesland. Perhaps voyages would soon be made free of storms and their physical inconveniences, submerged continents like the fabled Atlantis be explored, and the watery ways of vanished cities be traversed.

But the historical development of the submarine has not usually been along peaceful lines. The aggressiveness of the U-boat, and not the peaceful adventuring of the romantic Nautilus and her crew, has proved to be the animus moving the inventor from the earliest times. The expression "earliest times" is not by any means misplaced. The submarine is an ancient and not a modern conception, and the thought of destruction usually seems to have actuated those old-time inventors, in spite of their limitations concerning weapons of offense. It is thus an anachronism to think of the submarine in terms of a Fulton or a Holland, or as the invention of any one nation. Submarine origins are actually lost in obscurity. It is even said that Alexander the Great, who contemplated developing a great sea-borne trade and a huge mercantile marine, was interested in submarine invention. Men worked out plans for subaqueous attack upon vessels in medieval times, and M. Delpeuch records that some English ships were actually destroyed, in 1372, by fire carried under water. In the early part of the Seventeenth Century, Cornelius Drebbel exhibited to King James I, on the River Thames, a submarine boat of his own design which, one may fairly presume, was intended for the purpose of naval destruction. Less than a hundred years later at least fourteen types of submarines had been patented in England, and at Plymouth, in 1774, an inventor named Day was conducting experiments with his submarine boat. In the following year, David Bushnell had completed a submarine, with which Sergeant Lee attacked the British man-of-war Eagle in New York Harbor. Lee claims to have got under the ship with his boat, but the attack failed because the screw by which the torpedo was to be attached

to the hull of the English vessel was not sharp enough. It is needless to say that with Robert Fulton the thought of the submarine's powers of destruction must have been paramount. He was living in Paris when he constructed his Nautilus; the invention was brought to the knowledge of Napoleon, and the power inherent within the new weapon undoubtedly appealed to the conqueror of Europe. To him the possession of the new weapon would appear as the solution of his great problem, the destruction of the British fleet, that one barrier which lay between him and sea power. He appointed a commission to test the Nautilus in Brest Harbor, in 1801, and Fulton was so far successful that he actually blew up a small vessel with his torpedo.

The world is perhaps reaping what it sowed in the submarine. It is thinking now in terms of submersible battleships and huge cruising submarines, and it sees no finality to the subaqueous weapon or to its diabolical ingenuity. The coming of peace among the nations may bring a change. We may forget the "U"-ness of the boat and, by means of international codes, remove the submarine forever from among the fighters of the sea. Developed along the lines of peace, we ought, in time, to have the diving passenger leviathan of the ocean, and even the one-man submarine, available to the common citizen.

Notes and Comments

SO FAR as known, sixteen vessels of the new United States merchant marine will be launched from the Pacific Coast shipyards on July 4. The Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast and Great Lakes shipyards also will have numerous launchings on that date. In what better way could Independence Day be observed? Every ton of shipping now added to the transport service of the United States and its allies will help to hasten the coming of peace with victory. Shipworkers on all the coasts, and along all the lakes and rivers of the United States, should be encouraged by cheering and appreciative messages from the people and the municipalities on July 4. These will go much further than oratory and fireworks toward insuring the future of democracy.

IN THE Imperial War Museum Exhibit, at the Royal Academy, London, there is an interesting section devoted to the work of women in munition production. The public and the newspapers alike are enthusiastic about this section. There are more than a million women occupied in munition work in the United Kingdom, and here may be seen photographs of many of them in all phases of their task, from the heavy work of navvying to the making of the finest technical instruments. When it is remembered that nearly all of these women have been trained, and most of the factories have been constructed and equipped, since the war began, it will be realized that only achievement of a high order has made such a huge undertaking possible and successful. Goethe's famous motto, "Without haste, without rest," can hardly be too literally interpreted in war. A wise amount of speed has, however, been necessary to such accomplishment.

PLEDGES of total abstinence from wheat, not beer, are being signed all over the United States, and patriotic Americans are saying, in the words of The Banker and Tradesman, of Boston, Mass., "If wheat is necessary to perpetuate all I hold dear, I will eat no wheat until these things are secured and guaranteed." And the brewers of the United States are converting all the grain they can get into beer and ale, or "near-beer" and "near-ale" with camouflage names. They cannot get enough to satisfy them, because the government insists on sending a large amount abroad. In their interests it may appear that patriotic Americans should now dispense with all grains, in order to keep the breweries going.

ACCORDING to Professor Pietro Silva, in The New Europe, Italy has come to a definite agreement with the Jugo-Slavs about the Adriatic provinces of Austria-Hungary. The basic considerations were alliance of the Southern Slavs and Italy against Austria; recognition by Italy of the right of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes to a united and independent national state, to include Serbia and Montenegro at the pleasure of their people; Italy's right to Trieste, Gorizia, and the western half of the Istrian peninsula; and the constitution of Fiume and Zara as free ports. This shows that Italy has receded from her former extreme demands. As, however, possession is nine points of the law, the matter will probably not trouble Austria-Hungary, who is no doubt chuckling over the folly of counting chickens before they are hatched.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT announces that he will take no part in the Whitman-Lewis governorship contest in New York State this fall. "I am taking no part in any local contests," he says. This will deprive some of the local contests of much interest which they otherwise would have had, but it will serve to center interest where it is most needed, in the winning of the war. In this connection a large number of people will be glad to find the colonel expressing himself in this fashion regarding his recent happy meeting with another former President: "It was a very great pleasure to me to have the half hour talk with Mr. Taft and to resume our relations on the old basis, for we are in entire agreement on all the vital questions." The two former Presidents manifestly can be of great assistance to the President.

IT is a curious fact that, simultaneously with the great German advance on the western front, there was a great German strategic retreat in the German-American press of the United States. But the falling back is not one merely of the Fourth Estate: it affects also the literary side of kultur. For instance, the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion is trying to restrict the teaching of the German language in the grade and high schools of the State.